

# Herald Tribune

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Austria	10 S	London	21.00
Belgium	18 B.F.	Luxembourg	18 L.F.
Denmark	3 D.Kr.	Moscow	10 R.
France	5 F.	Netherlands	1.25 Flor.
Germany	126 D.M.	Nigeria	45 N.
Great Britain	10 P.	Norway	2.10 N.S.
Greece	10 Dr.	Portugal	10 Esc.
Iceland	100 Kr.	Spain	16.66 Ptas.
India	Rs. 4.50	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
Iran	250 Lira	Switzerland	1.50 S.Fr.
Italy	1.5 L.	Turkey	10 L.
		U.S. Military (Eur.)	20.25
		Yugoslavia	1.50 D.

Presley...  
Airplane...  
Today's weather forecast - Paris:  
Temp. 5-1 (45-54). Tomorrow variable.  
Wind, S-W 10-20. Clouds, (b) 5-4.  
Temp. 5-10 (45-50). Wind, S-W 10-20.  
Clouds, (b) 5-4. NEW YORK: Rain, Temp.  
45-50. Wind, S-W 10-20. Clouds, (b) 5-4.  
Additional weather - COMICS PAGE.

**'Your aid is no favor to Turkey. For \$140 million - half in credits, half in grants, and a paltry sum by present day standards - the U.S. and NATO are getting one of the best security bargains in the world. You have much more to lose than the Turks.'**

## Turks Weigh Action on U.S. Bases

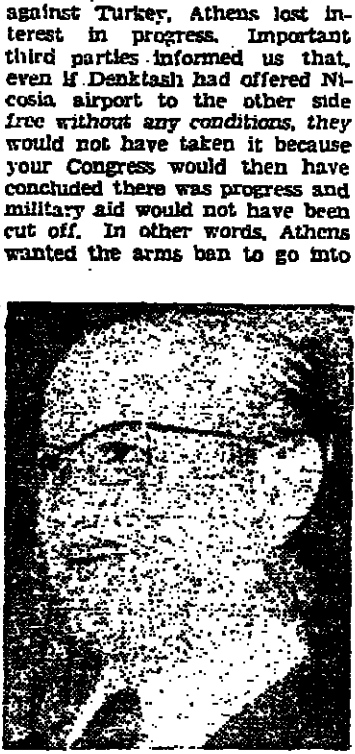
Turkish Foreign Minister Melih Esenbel, in an interview in Ankara Friday with Arnold D. Borgegrave, senior editor of *Newsweek*, disclosed that Turkey was considering action against the U.S. bases there. Some of these bases are considered to be among the most important listening posts in the world for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. Any move would be in retaliation for Congress's action in cutting off military aid to Turkey. Mr. Esenbel also discussed Turkish policy toward Cyprus and NATO in the interview for the issue of *Newsweek* out today.

Borgegrave - What led Mr. Kissinger to believe there would be progress toward a Cyprus settlement by Feb. 5, the congressional deadline for cutting off all military aid to Turkey?

Esenbel - Greece and Turkey agreed with Kissinger in 1974 that the two communities with a limbo status - first the reopening of Nicosia airport, then the port of Famagusta and finally the issue of a central government - were to be tested each other's intentions on a small scale before moving on to bigger issues. The Turkish military in Cyprus withdrew 1,000 troops. Then (Rauf) Denktash, leader of the Turkish-Cypriot community, agreed to the return of 8,000 Greek-Cypriot refugees, followed by another 5,000. Also made a compromise offer the airport. Kissinger knew scenario for progress to all parties had agreed.

Borgegrave - So what went wrong?

Esenbel - The minute the Greeks realized there was a deadline for a U.S. embargo



Melih Esenbel

effect, thinking we would then have it.

Borgegrave - And how has the embargo compromised negotiations for a Cyprus settlement. It was supposedly designed to promote?

Esenbel - By hardening the Turkish position. The Turks are very proud people. This kind of pressure from a friend and ally is tantamount to betrayal and stiffens our resistance. And now a federated Turkish-Cypriot state has been created. This is an irrevocable decision.

Borgegrave - Turkey has said it is now reconsidering its place in NATO. What does this mean? Will you ask the United States to abandon most or all of the 25 bases it maintains in Turkey if aid isn't restored?

Esenbel - First, let me say your aid is no favor to Turkey. For \$140 million - half in credits, half in grants, and a paltry sum by present day standards - the U.S. and NATO are getting one of the best security bargains in the world. You have much more to lose than we. Apart from Allied Land Forces, Southeastern Europe, and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



ARRIVAL - Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko waves his hat as he arrives in Geneva to meet with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. Swiss protocol aide is at right.

For \$295 Million in Capital

## U.S. Will Allow Pan Am-Iran Deal

By William Greider

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (WP). - The Ford administration announced its approval in principle today to Iran's plan to become a major stockholder of the financially troubled Pan American World Airways.

A joint announcement issued by the State Department and the Embassy in Iran said that several months of discussions had satisfied U.S. officials that the Iranian acquisition does not represent any threat to American defense policy or economic well-being.

The statement did not provide details of the proposed transaction but Iran is said to be offering about \$295 million in badly needed capital to the airline, which has lost nearly that much in annual deficits during the last six years.

The approval by the Ford administration represents a major policy decision. American officials are trying to determine what domestic industries are appropriate for investment by the oil-rich Middle East nations. The joint statement sought to reassure those who have questioned whether

it would be wise to allow heavy foreign investment in a major airline which, among other things, provides a large number of planes for the Defense Department's emergency airlift reserve fleet.

The statement noted that the final transaction must still be submitted to the Civil Aeronautics Board for approval, the normal procedure when anyone acquires a major block of airline stock. The statement added:

"It is also understood that there be appropriate provisions in such an agreement which would satisfy various requirements of the U.S. Department of Defense vis-a-vis Pan American Airways."

"Both governments note that in entering such an arrangement, the government of Iran has no interest in controlling the management or operations of Pan American Airways. For its part, the U.S. government has no objection in principle to the proposed agreement."

While the precise details have not been announced, it has been reported that Iran intends to provide \$55 million for a majority interest in Pan Am's subsid-

iary, Intercontinental Hotels. This plus \$240 million in loans would give Iran options on 13 to 15 per cent of the airline's stock.

According to a 1972 report, Pan Am had 40 million shares of outstanding stock and the largest single holder of record was Cede and Co., a nominee firm for customers of the New York Stock Exchange, which held 6 million shares or 15 per cent for other unidentified owners. Thus, if Iran buys as much as 15 per cent at some future point, it would become the airline's single largest owner.

The Iranian government has insisted, however, throughout its months of negotiations, that it has no intention of trying to gain operational control over the company. According to sources close to the transaction, the Iranian government seeks only 1 of 17 seats on Pan Am's board of directors.

Pan Am lost a record \$81 million in 1974 and its six-year losses of \$255 million have put the airline on the brink of bankruptcy. The CAB rejected Pan Am's request last year for a \$125-million federal subsidy.

## Kissinger Holds Talks in Geneva With Gromyko

By Bernard Gwertzman

GENEVA, Feb. 16 (NTT) - Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko began talks tonight, with the emphasis on Soviet-American relations and new secret proposals made by the two sides on arms control.

Although the two men discussed Cyprus and European security questions, they agreed to put off until tomorrow their planned, detailed discussion on the Middle East, the main issue between the two countries at this moment. This was the first meeting between high-level Soviet and American officials since November's summit meeting at Vladivostok between Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader, and President Ford. Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Gromyko were also there.

Since then, relations have suffered a setback, according to Mr. Kissinger, as the result of the Soviet decision to abrogate the Soviet-American trade agreement because of conditions attached by the United States linking trade benefits to liberalized emigration policies.

Heavy Security

Upon arrival at Geneva's airport, guarded by heavy security, Mr. Gromyko, who arrived from Moscow, and Mr. Kissinger, who came from Bonn, stressed the importance of Soviet-American relations to the peace of the world.

"The United States attaches considerable importance to the relaxation of tensions between the Soviet Union and the United States and will continue to pursue this policy with energy and conviction," Mr. Kissinger said. Newsman aboard Mr. Kissinger's Air Force 707 jet were given a rundown on certain aspects of current Soviet-American relations that were due to be discussed by the two men. Among the points developed were the following:

- At the Geneva meeting of each side's strategic arms limitation delegations, the Russians in the last month have submitted a draft document to wrap up the details of the Vladivostok agreement that called on each side to limit their total of offensive missiles and bombers to 2,400, of which 1,320 missiles could have multiple warheads. The document was said to contain some of Moscow's "pet ideas" troublesome for the United States to accept, and to be deficient in inspection procedures.
- The United States plans to submit its own proposals on verification of the offensive arms accord but probably another four to six weeks of "sparring" will take place in Geneva before the two sides get down to serious discussion.

- The pace of the arms talks will decide the exact time of Mr. Brezhnev's visit to the United States later in the year.
- The United States believes that the European security conference is making progress under Soviet insistence that a 35-nation summit meeting be held as the finale.

- Negotiations have resumed in Moscow on implementing the peaceful explosions aspect of the treaty banning underground nuclear explosions above the force of 150 kilotons.
- There is the issue of what the delegates call the "follow-up" what meetings should be held after the final, heads-of-state signature in Helsinki. For a long time, the East argued that there should be a permanent organ established to monitor execution of the agreements while the West wanted to wait three or four years to see how things evolved and then perhaps convene another conference.

Positions have shifted a little. Now the United States and Britain (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



King Faisal

## Faisal Seeks Arab Unity With Summit

By Juan de Onis

BEIRUT, Feb. 16 (NTT) - King Faisal of Saudi Arabia is reported to be seeking a meeting of the chiefs of state of Egypt, Syria and Jordan and with Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to unify Arab views before Secretary of State Henry Kissinger makes his next Middle East visit next month. The Saudi king is reported by Arab diplomatic sources to have become concerned over the tensions between Egypt, on the one hand, and Syria and the PLO on the other. The tensions focus on the next step in disengagement and political negotiations with Israel.

These sources said that a preliminary meeting between President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, President Hafez al-Assad of Syria and King Hussein of Jordan may take place before the end of the week in Amman.

King Faisal, would reportedly like to see this meeting followed by another in Riyadh with the participation of Mr. Arafat.

Mr. Faisal's Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy was quoted as saying that a new withdrawal of Israeli forces on both the Egyptian and Syrian fronts was likely before the end of June, according to Reuters.

But the Egyptian minister, who was interviewed by a correspondent of the *English* newspaper the *Daily Star*, added that the Middle East was still "very far from peace."

Mr. Fahmy, who met with Mr. Kissinger last week, did not disclose how substantial any withdrawals might be.

King Faisal visited Syria and Jordan last month and met with Farouk Khaddoury, head of the political department of the PLO, in an effort to bring about some agreement on how the Palestinians would be represented in Middle East negotiations. But these efforts produced no evidence of a softening of hostilities between the PLO and King Hussein.

A new source of tension in Arab ranks has been the suspicions created among the Syrians and the Palestinians over the willingness of Mr. Sadat to enter into a new disengagement in Sinai.

Although an Israeli withdrawal from the Golan Heights and the Golan Heights oil fields is demanded by Egypt, the Syrians and Palestinians see nothing tangible from the Israeli side on the Golan Heights or in recognition of national rights for the Palestinians on the West Bank of the Jordan.

Therefore, the Israeli withdrawal in Sinai, coupled with the Israeli demand for an Egyptian declaration of nonbelligerence for five years, is regarded by President Assad of Syria as a bargaining device to split and weaken the Arab military unity of the October, 1973, Middle East war.

Arab correspondents reported from Damascus that Mr. Kissinger tried, but failed, to convince Mr. Assad to agree to a new disengagement accord between Egypt and Israel with the promise of U.S. efforts to obtain an Israeli withdrawal later on the Golan Heights.

## Clerides to Seek UN Sanctions on Turkey

ATHENS, Feb. 16 (Reuters) -

Cypriot leader Glafkos Klidas today said he would not carry on talks with the Greeks in Cyprus and said he is seeking UN sanctions against Turkey.

Mr. Klidas, speaker of the Cypriot House, went to New York to head of a four-man delegation to urge UN action on a Cypriot decision to set up separate state within a Cyprus nation.

We will not go back to the communal talks in which the Greek Cypriots used delaying tactics in order to create accommodation, he told newsmen at the airport, saying his team press for a new approach. These new procedures should be effective and this should be

determined by the United Nations," he said.

Asked about a report in the pro-government newspaper *Kathimerini* that the Greeks will ask the Security Council to impose sanctions on Turkey, Mr. Klidas said: "We will ask for sanctions but the problem is whether all Security Council members agree on this procedure."

Kathimerini had said that Greek and Greek-Cypriot diplomacy in New York would aim at finding out which of the five permanent members of the Security Council - the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Britain and France - might veto sanctions.

Mr. Klidas and Turkish-Cypriot negotiator Rauf Denktash have met several times in

recent weeks to discuss a settlement. But Mr. Clerides has said they had not touched on main political issues.

Mr. Denktash on Friday handed Turkish proposals for a political settlement to the UN special representative in Cyprus for relay to the Greek Cypriots and asked for a meeting with the Greeks tomorrow. But the fresh talks were then suspended because Mr. Clerides would be in New York.

Mr. Clerides told newsmen today that his two days of discussions with Greek Premier Constantine Karamanlis and Foreign Minister Dimitrios Efessios were constructive. Both sides reached identical views on how to proceed, he said.

"We examined all aspects of the problem and we discussed all possibilities and steps to be taken in the United Nations Security Council," Mr. Clerides said.

It was believed the Greeks would demand implementation of Security Council resolutions urging the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops, return of refugees to their homes and respect of Cypriot sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Yesterday, thousands of Greek and Greek-Cypriot students marched on American and British diplomatic offices in Athens and in Salonika to protest the Turkish-Cypriot declaration.

In Athens, 1,000 students paraded to the American Embassy. Some of their placards read "Kissinger Killer" and "Greece, Ask for Help From Russia."

In Moscow, the Soviet news agency Tass condemned the Turkish-Cypriot move as "a fresh attempt by certain NATO circles to frustrate the process of settlement and effect a division of the island counter to the interests of the Cypriot people."

## Humorist Recently Knighted

### P.G. Wodehouse, 93, Author Of Wooster Series, Is Dead

By Alden Whitman

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (NTT) - P. G. Wodehouse, 93, one of the century's most prolific, popular and durable writers of light fiction, died Friday evening in Southampton, N.Y. Hospital. He lived in nearby Rensselaer, village on Long Island's South Shore.

Dr. John Johnson, who had been attending the author, said he had entered the hospital for observation on Tuesday.

Mr. Wodehouse had finished his evening dinner and was sitting quietly in his chair, smoking his pipe, when the end came. Dr. Johnson said death was caused by a heart attack.

Although he wrote of the Drones Club, Bertie Wooster and his valet, Jeeves, in an England

that never existed, Mr. Wodehouse actually was an American citizen.

He had lived in the same house in Rensselaer since 1951 and had become a citizen in 1956. This son of a New York City family was ignored on New Year's Day when Queen Elizabeth made him, along with Charlie Chaplin, a knight commander of the Order of the British Empire.

This made him Sir Pelham Grenville Wodehouse, rather than P. G. Wodehouse, a more modest name he preferred.

The honor was taken as perhaps an official act of forgiveness for his wartime broadcasts. Under contract to the Columbia Broadcasting System while he was held in Berlin by the Nazis, he had made a series of humorous broadcasts to the United States.

While his comments were intended as satire, meant for a



P.G. Wodehouse

nation not yet at war, he found that the Nazis were using his talks to promote and also going to Albania." He said also that he was asked by an FBI superior whether he would "like to go to Mexico, walk into the Chinese Embassy and say that you've got this organization in Tampa and that you want to work with the Chinese."

Mr. Burton said he told the agent that he would not "insult the Chinese by trying to pull something that stupid on them."

During the Canadian trips, his instructions were to develop contacts with members of the Canadian Communist party's pro-Chinese wing and to report to the FBI on their activities, including any signs that the organization was passing funds

## Ex-Operatives of FBI Say They Were Sent Abroad on Spy Missions

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (NTT) - The FBI periodically dispatches American citizens on intelligence-gathering missions outside the United States, according to a 42-year-old Florida man who says he and others have been used for that purpose.

Joseph Burton, an auctioneer and antiques dealer who lives in Tampa, said that for two years he posed as a Marxist in order to infiltrate revolutionary groups in the United States and Canada. He said that during that period he made "about 10" trips to Canada at the FBI's direction.

Another undercover operative, a woman with whom Mr. Burton occasionally worked, confirmed in a separate interview that she made a monthlong visit to China nearly four years ago in

connection with her work for the bureau.

The FBI, according to one of the agency's former high officials, has "no right to run operations in a foreign country" without the CIA's jurisdiction. "Neither he nor legal authorities in and out of government, who were asked about the practice could point to any statute prohibiting the FBI from gathering intelligence overseas."

Professor's Opinion

"I couldn't really say that there's any law being violated, or even any spirit of law," remarked John Bitt, a professor of politics at Brandeis University and a leading expert on the FBI's history.

But Prof. Bitt pointed out that the FBI was charged with investigating federal crimes and he questioned the advisability of its political intelligence operations, especially in foreign coun-

tries that are by law the province of the CIA.

James Murphy, a spokesman at FBI headquarters here, confirmed in a telephone interview that the bureau has in the past sent American citizens abroad for intelligence purposes, but he declined to discuss any individual instances of the practice.

He said it was the FBI's position, however, that the bureau was "not operational outside the country." Without confirming that either Mr. Burton or the woman, who asked to remain anonymous, had ever traveled abroad, he pointed out that neither were special agents of the FBI.

Asked how he would describe the two, Mr. Murphy replied that they were considered by the bureau to be "paid informants."

According to the former FBI official, the bureau maintains

agents in a number of foreign capitals who serve as "legal attaches" and who have their offices inside American embassies. He said their roles were officially limited to performing a "liaison" function with foreign police agencies and that they were barred from "positive," or active, gathering of intelligence.

Ended Relationship

Mr. Burton, who headed a sham "revolutionary" group in Tampa called the "Red Star Cadre," which was set up as a front for his FBI work, said in a series of interviews that he ended his relationship with the FBI last summer after becoming concerned about the legality of some of the tasks he had undertaken.

He said that last month his doubt led him to write to Clarence Kelley, the FBI director, seeking assurances that his work outside the United States was

"legal and proper." He received no reply.

Although his forays outside the United States were confined to Canada, Mr. Burton said "there was some talk of my going to Europe and also going to Albania." He said also that he was asked by an FBI superior whether he would "like to go to Mexico, walk into the Chinese Embassy and say that you've got this organization in Tampa and that you want to work with the Chinese."

Mr. Burton said he told the agent that he would not "insult the Chinese by trying to pull something that stupid on them."

During the Canadian trips, his instructions were to develop contacts with members of the Canadian Communist party's pro-Chinese wing and to report to the FBI on their activities, including any signs that the organization was passing funds

from China to Maoist groups in the United States.

On two of the trips, he said, he was accompanied by an American woman who had adopted a similar radical pose in the New Orleans area and who told him that she had visited China to gather political intelligence for the bureau.

The woman, a 36-year-old housewife and mother, confirmed in an interview that she spent four weeks in China in 1971 with one of the first groups of Americans allowed into the country after former President Richard Nixon's announcement that he had accepted an invitation to visit there.

When first asked about the circumstances of her Chinese trip, the woman demurred, saying, "It's better not to discuss any FBI operations outside the country." But after being assured that the information was passing funds

Continued on Page 2, Col. 4



Between Producers, Consumers

# Kissinger and Faisal Discuss World Accord on Price of Oil

By Bernard Gwertzman

RIYADH, Feb. 16 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger yesterday discussed with King Faisal the U.S. plan for long-term oil agreement between producing and consuming nations at prices lower than the current world price of about \$11 a barrel.

Newsman aboard Mr. Kissinger's Air Force jet were told that at least one major oil-producing nation had expressed interest in the United States in such an arrangement, stemming from a recent U.S. proposal to set a minimum floor price for oil in consuming countries that would be lower than current prices but higher than what Middle East oil used to cost.

It could not be learned, however, whether Saudi Arabia was the country that had expressed interest.

Mr. Kissinger, before meeting late yesterday with King Faisal, held separate sessions with Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi oil minister, and with Prince Fahd bin Abdul Aziz, the deputy premier and a close confidant of the King, his half brother.

Hussein's Support  
Mr. Kissinger arrived here from Amman, Jordan, where King Hussein expressed support for his effort to bring about a new Egyptian-Israeli agreement on the Sinai. But King Hussein also said Jordan had no interest in returning to a Geneva peace conference so long as the Palestine Liberation Organization had responsibility for recovering the West Bank from Israel.

After the meetings here, Mr. Kissinger flew to Bonn. Mr. Kissinger has concluded the Middle East phase of his 10-day trip, expressing satisfaction with the talks in Egypt and Israel, which he said had clarified the issues and pointed the direction for the actual negotiations, which he plans to mediate early next month when he returns to the area.

On the oil question, of paramount importance in Saudi-Arabian relations because Saudi Arabia is the world's largest exporter of petroleum, Mr. Kissinger was to explain U.S. thinking on producer-consumer cooperation and the recent price proposals submitted to the International Energy Agency in Paris.

Mr. Kissinger was to stress the dual U.S. concerns of avoiding a confrontation with producers, while also taking steps to insure that the West would not be helpless in case of another oil embargo.

Newsman on Mr. Kissinger's plane were told that the U.S. approach was necessary to give the oil consumers more of a choice in case of another embargo.

Mr. Kissinger said that, at present, the West faced either political surrender or military action in case of an oil squeeze.

In a Washington speech on Feb. 3, Mr. Kissinger called for an agreement by the major oil exporters to set the price of oil sold domestically at a level high enough to encourage investment in other sources of energy that would cost more than the \$3 to \$4 a barrel that Persian Gulf oil sold at before 1973.

This so-called "floor price," however, would have to be "substantially lower" than the current price of about \$11 a barrel, Mr. Kissinger said.

It has been estimated that an equitable floor price would be between \$6 and \$8 a barrel, making it profitable for investors to finance the search for other supplies of oil.

Malagasy Chief Claims No Ethnic Base of Violence  
TANANARIVE, Madagascar, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—Gen. Gilles Andrianjato, the president of the military dictatorship now ruling the Malagasy Republic, last night denied that political violence in Madagascar resulted from ethnic differences.

He said that such explanations were based on "false rumors" which could drag us into civil war, and added that the military dictatorship asks all citizens not to let themselves be led into divisive maneuvers perpetrated by the enemies of the Malagasy Republic.

In a broadcast speech, he said that 24 persons had died in the political disturbances last week, including Col. Richard Ratsimandrava, whose assassination last Tuesday was the main cause of the troubles.

Col. Ratsimandrava had been president for only a week and his murder was attributed to members of a paramilitary police group. A commentator on Radio Madagascar said tonight that there were citizens from every region in the police force.

Wilson Sees Bid By Russians for Improved Links  
MOSCOW, Feb. 16 (UPI).—British Prime Minister Harold Wilson said yesterday that his talks with Soviet leaders had shown a determination by the Kremlin to achieve better Anglo-Soviet relations.

Mr. Wilson made the remark in a television address broadcast last night. It had been recorded earlier in the day before he went to Leningrad for a day of sight-seeing.

Mr. Wilson said his discussions with Communist party Secretary-General Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet officials had shown the Soviet Union's determination to strengthen their relationship and move forward.

Authoritative sources here said Mr. Brezhnev accepted an invitation by Mr. Wilson to visit Britain.

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FORGET ME NOT—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt offers Secretary of State Henry Kissinger a carnation.

## U.S., Romania Are Expected To Reach Trade Agreement

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (NYT).—The United States and Romania are expected to complete a trade agreement soon, covered by Romanian assurances of eased emigration restrictions, knowledgeable administration officials said last week.

The assurances, required by the Jackson-Vanik amendment to the new U.S. Trade Act, are being negotiated at the highest level, according to diplomatic officials.

The easing of emigration restrictions would enable Romanian citizens of various ethnic groups, including Siebenburgen Germans and Transylvanian Magyars to leave the country to join relatives in the West.

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FORGET ME NOT—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt offers Secretary of State Henry Kissinger a carnation.

## Bonn Hesitating to Assume Position of World Leadership

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, Feb. 16 (NYT).—West Germany, long accustomed to a comfortable international role of being an economic giant but a political dwarf, is increasingly being asked to assume a position of greater leadership in a time of economic crisis.

There has been embarrassment here about flexing German muscle but it has become possible since former Chancellor Willy Brandt came to terms with the Communist states to the East, liquidating much of the postwar mortgage over the Bonn Republic.

He expressed his country's responsibility for the past but also partly overcame it leaving his successor, Helmut Schmidt, with fewer inhibitions about using economic strength for political ends.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has been asking for a more active German role for some time. No Western strategy for dealing with the manifold problems of the crisis over oil prices will work without German participation and German money, and that is why he came here last weekend to talk with Mr. Schmidt.

No Simple Courtesy  
His briefing of the German leader on the results of his current Middle East mission is no simple diplomatic courtesy. Germany has been moderating between American and French ideas about dealing with the related issues of the Arab world and the oil problem and could be called upon to do it again.

And Mr. Kissinger, who in German eyes is the sole voice of American foreign policy, has to talk with Mr. Schmidt because the German leader, much more than his predecessor Mr. Brandt, reserves the power of decision on most important problems of foreign policy.

Mr. Schmidt is uncomfortable with the question "I see a certain danger," he said in an interview not long ago, "in the fact that some Americans are inclined to overestimate the role and the capability of the Federal Republic." And he denied that he considers himself the leader of a "great power."

But when Mr. Kissinger looks at the German economic statistics, sees the \$22-billion trade surplus last year, and the nearly \$40 billion in German gold and foreign exchange reserves, he may think it is hard to overestimate Germany.

So he has asked for Mr. Schmidt's help in setting up a \$25-billion "safety net" to help less favored oil-consuming countries to pay their bill and now he wants a commitment to finance research into alternate sources of energy to reduce Western dependence on oil.

Mr. Schmidt is really the only man in the Bonn government who can say "yes."

Clashes Go On Near Asmara; Ethiopia Sends More Troops  
ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 16 (AP).—Troops skirmished with Eritrean guerrillas along a road near Asmara today while hundreds of soldiers were flown into the province capital to reinforce government units.

Asmara residents said the fighting was about 12 miles north of the city, on the road to Keren, a military stronghold.

In Asmara, military spokesmen made no comment on reports from the Sudan that Eritrean guerrillas had agreed to negotiate with the Ethiopian government.

Asmara itself was quiet today. Ethiopian Airlines jets commandeered by the military flew in hundreds of soldiers.

News Analysis

# Bonn Hesitating to Assume Position of World Leadership

By Craig R. Whitney

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There has been embarrassment here about flexing German muscle but it has become possible since former Chancellor Willy Brandt came to terms with the Communist states to the East, liquidating much of the postwar mortgage over the Bonn Republic.

He expressed his country's responsibility for the past but also partly overcame it leaving his successor, Helmut Schmidt, with fewer inhibitions about using economic strength for political ends.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has been asking for a more active German role for some time. No Western strategy for dealing with the manifold problems of the crisis over oil prices will work without German participation and German money, and that is why he came here last weekend to talk with Mr. Schmidt.

No Simple Courtesy  
His briefing of the German leader on the results of his current Middle East mission is no simple diplomatic courtesy. Germany has been moderating between American and French ideas about dealing with the related issues of the Arab world and the oil problem and could be called upon to do it again.

And Mr. Kissinger, who in German eyes is the sole voice of American foreign policy, has to talk with Mr. Schmidt because the German leader, much more than his predecessor Mr. Brandt, reserves the power of decision on most important problems of foreign policy.

Mr. Schmidt is uncomfortable with the question "I see a certain danger," he said in an interview not long ago, "in the fact that some Americans are inclined to overestimate the role and the capability of the Federal Republic." And he denied that he considers himself the leader of a "great power."

But when Mr. Kissinger looks at the German economic statistics, sees the \$22-billion trade surplus last year, and the nearly \$40 billion in German gold and foreign exchange reserves, he may think it is hard to overestimate Germany.

So he has asked for Mr. Schmidt's help in setting up a \$25-billion "safety net" to help less favored oil-consuming countries to pay their bill and now he wants a commitment to finance research into alternate sources of energy to reduce Western dependence on oil.

Mr. Schmidt is really the only man in the Bonn government who can say "yes."

Clashes Go On Near Asmara; Ethiopia Sends More Troops  
ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 16 (AP).—Troops skirmished with Eritrean guerrillas along a road near Asmara today while hundreds of soldiers were flown into the province capital to reinforce government units.

Asmara residents said the fighting was about 12 miles north of the city, on the road to Keren, a military stronghold.

In Asmara, military spokesmen made no comment on reports from the Sudan that Eritrean guerrillas had agreed to negotiate with the Ethiopian government.

Asmara itself was quiet today. Ethiopian Airlines jets commandeered by the military flew in hundreds of soldiers.

U.S. Lets Firm Deal With Cuba  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP).—The United States has temporarily waived its trade boycott of Cuba to allow a Canadian subsidiary of an American firm sell \$500,000 worth of office equipment to the Castro government.

Acting on the recommendation of the State Department, the Treasury Thursday issued a license to Litton Industries to sell the material to Cuba.

News Analysis

# Bonn Hesitating to Assume Position of World Leadership

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THE LAST HUSSAR—Robert Maxheuer celebrated his 101st birthday yesterday in Frankfurt by donning his World War I German cavalry uniform. Because of age, he has not been able to ride a horse for years, but he says that his health is perfect.

## Turks Ponder Retaliation Against 25 Bases Used by U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

The Sixth Allied Tactical Air Command, Turkey controls the vital Dardanelles exit from the Black Sea and has permitted the installation of some 20 (American) early warning, listening and tracking stations near the Black Sea coast and in eastern Turkey. (They collect information on the southern half of the U.S.S.R. and the entire Middle East area.) Your own people say it's all of "inestimable" value.

Either some of your congressmen were not properly briefed or then they have done something irresponsible that has put the defense posture of the entire Western alliance.

Borchgrave—Turkey has said there is no need to continue negotiations on the enforcement of bilateral defense agreements. What is the precise nature of these agreements and what was being negotiated?

Ensel—As a close friend and ally, we told you: "My house is your home" and these so-called joint defense facilities have been set up without precise terms of reference and joint control stipulations. Now there is no use in perfecting this system when the very basis of our relationship has been disrupted. Our government is now getting ready for the next step against these joint facilities. A list of steps is being drafted on a graduate scale. This is no bluff, believe me.

Borchgrave—Do you want to give Congress time to think again before retaliating?

Ensel—We are not interested in aid programs that are based on promissory notes that have expiration deadlines and which say that, if you don't do this and so at the end of a certain time, we will be out of without military aid. Our relationship with the United States is very important and aid is a key part of it. We have always been good and loyal friends. But if you want a relationship based on the new rules Congress has written, then we would rather end it.

Borchgrave—How much time before Turkish retaliation?

Ensel—The pressure from political parties and public opinion is mounting daily. The man in the street feels so injured in his feelings that he is losing control.

Qadhafi Quoted As Calling Shah Enemy of Arabs  
VIENNA, Feb. 16 (AP).—Libyan strongman Col. Moammar Qadhafi, in a newspaper interview published here, has made it clear that he considers the Shah of Iran an enemy of the Arabs.

Col. Qadhafi dismissed the Middle East peace efforts of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and questioned Egypt's leading role in the Arab world.

He was interviewed by Helmut Nussbaumer, foreign news editor of the Austrian mass-circulation paper Kurier. The interview was published today.

"The Shah is getting to be a great and important enemy of the Arabs," Col. Qadhafi was quoted as saying. "He is interfering more and more in the problems of the Arab world, as for instance in the Omani Sultanate near the Persian Gulf, where soldiers of the Shah are already fighting."

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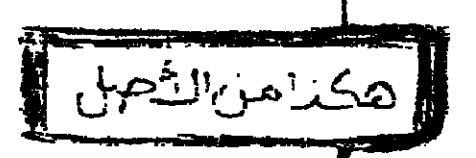
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After a Legal Abortion

Boston Doctor Convicted in Death of Fetus

By Lawrence K. Altman  
BOSTON, Feb. 16 (UPI).—Dr. Kenneth Edelin, a Boston obstetrician, was found guilty yesterday of a charge of manslaughter in connection with the death of a fetus during a legal abortion.

The verdict is expected to make obstetricians much more cautious in performing abortions during the second trimester, or the fourth through sixth months, of pregnancy.

When asked if the verdict would discourage other doctors from doing abortions, Dr. Edelin said, "I'm sure it will."

Good Medical Practice  
"I did nothing that was illegal, immoral or bad medical practice," he said. "Everything was in accordance with good medical practice."

Dr. Edelin, composed but emotionally drawn by the verdict, said, "We are not through with the battle yet." He pointed out in talking with reporters that women had to "put their lives on the line" before the Supreme Court's decision.

"I just hope that this decision today will not throw us back where they will have to continue to put their lives and their health on the line," he said.

Dr. Edelin also said he was uncertain how he would practice now that he had been found guilty of manslaughter. The answer, he said, would depend on consultations with his attorneys and decisions by the State Medical Licensing Board.

After the verdict, Judge McGuire ordered Dr. Edelin freed on a \$100 bond pending an unspecified sentencing date. The maximum sentence is 20 years in jail.

In its case, the prosecution said that Dr. Edelin, after having ended the pregnancy in the abortion, killed the fetus by depriving it of life-sustaining oxygen while it was still in the womb.

Not a Person  
The defense maintained that Dr. Edelin could not have committed manslaughter, because the fetus was not a person and, therefore, no person ever existed. Further, the defense maintained, the law had never given rights to the unborn.

Friday, Judge James McGuire said in his charge to the jury that Dr. Edelin could be found guilty only if the jurors considered the fetus a person and then only if Dr. Edelin had engaged in wanton and reckless conduct.

He also told the jury that "you must be satisfied beyond reasonable doubt that the defendant caused the death of a person alive outside the body of the mother."

The jury deliberated more than four hours Friday. Shortly after it resumed deliberations yesterday morning, the foreman sent a note to Judge McGuire requesting a copy of the closing portion of the judge's charge.

Repeating the jury's request, the judge told the jury that it was "your memory on the facts that governs."

Judge's Instructions  
In his instructions, Judge McGuire had said that the Supreme Court abortion ruling protected Dr. Edelin from a charge of criminal conduct during the abortion.

But because Massachusetts had not taken legislative action to regulate or proscribe abortion in accordance with the decision, the judge said, in Dr. Edelin's case "the law of manslaughter is inextricably intertwined in the Supreme Court decision."

In that decision, the Supreme Court barred states from interfering with a woman's right to an elective abortion before the fetus became viable—able to survive outside the womb. The court also issued new guidelines on the legal rights of pregnant women and of the states to control their acts.

After the trial, a juror said that the defense witnesses were "too cocky" in their assertions that the doctors were too callous in their regard to the possibility that the fetus might be alive.

Italy's 'King of Cooks,' Wife Beaten, Robbed

ROME, Feb. 16 (AP).—Four men using brass knuckles beat and robbed 87-year-old Luigi Carnacina, Italy's "king of cooks," and his wife in their apartment here Friday night, the police said. The Carnacinas were reported to be in critical condition.

Mrs. Carnacina said she answered the doorbell when a man said he had a pasta sample for her husband. When she opened the door, the man and three accomplices moved in, beat the couple and looted the apartment of cash and dozens of gold and silver items, including a diamond ring.

Mr. Carnacina had won during his culinary career. He retired in 1956.

The Court of Appeals imposed the sentence initially because Judge Richey possibly should have referred one issue before handing down his decision. That issue was a challenge by Mr. Nixon to the constitutionality of a congressional enactment which gave the government ownership of the documents.

Official sources said the arrests were made when security forces occupied the centers of a number of towns in the provinces of Buenos Aires, Cordoba, Mendoza and Santa Fe.

The operations—carried out under a three-month "state of siege" which gave the authorities absolute powers of search and arrest—followed incidents Friday in which eight persons died, bringing the total of political deaths this year to 32.

Many Berkeley police refuse to discuss the commission, even though some recommendations to the department and city council do not involve alleged police misconduct.

"We're trying to stop them any way we can," said one patrolman. "They don't know anything about police work."

In contrast, New York City's review board is running quietly, staffed by police employees. In 1973, the board investigated 1,094 complaints of abuse of authority, excessive force, discourtesy or ethnic, racial, religious or sexual slurs.

Of those policemen complained against, 118 were scolded with possible suspensions up to five days, and 132 received disciplinary charges leading to a department trial. The remaining complaints were unsubstantiated, settled with an apology or other conciliation or dropped without investigation.

Created by Popular Vote  
Here in Berkeley a nine-member Advisory Police Review Commission is struggling to establish itself against a reluctant 186-man police force.

"The commission, believed to be the first of the nation's unknown



DOWN THE SLOPES—Edward Kennedy Jr., 13, son of the senator, skis down Mount Tom, in western Massachusetts, on special equipment to compensate for the right leg he lost to cancer. The family was on a skiing vacation, marred only when another son, Patrick, 6, hit a tree and was shaken up.

Testimony Reveals Radicals Targeted Top U.S. Officials

By Austin Scott

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (UPI).—Congressional testimony made public yesterday reveals that, in 1970, some members of the radical Weathermen organization discussed kidnapping or killing Vice President Spiro Agnew, Defense Secretary Melvin Laird, Henry Kissinger and Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler.

The testimony was given by Larry Grathwohl, an FBI informant who infiltrated the Weathermen from September, 1969, until he was discovered in April, 1970, and was paid up to \$150 a week by the FBI for his services.

Julian Sourvine, chief counsel to the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, which heard the testimony in October, said he did not know of any serious attempts to kidnap or kill any of the officials whose names were mentioned.

In 1970, the Weathermen, an outgrowth of a split in the Students for a Democratic Society, were proclaiming that their goal was to destroy the government and replace it with a Communist system.

They claimed responsibility for a number of bombings throughout the country in the late 1960s and early 1970s and were labeled a major threat by a number of organizations, including the FBI.

They issued statements of purpose such as the following from 1969: "We will turn high schools into training grounds for liberation... We will destroy the universities unless they serve the people... We will continue to live communally, get high on grass and wine and encourage all other youth to adopt a revolutionary lifestyle... We demand workers' control of factories and shops."

In the early 1970s, they changed their name to the Weather People and then to the Weather Underground after most of their members went underground.

A report on the Weather Underground put out last month by the Internal Security subcommittee estimated it had 37 members at the end of 1974.

The Weather Underground claimed responsibility for the Jan. 29 bomb planted in a State Department "wastroom." The blast injured no one but damaged a number of offices.

As Ex-Governor Assails Ford Conservatives Back Reagan But Split on Third-Party Idea

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (UPI).—Conservatives are looking for the voice of conservatism. But he also said he did not know whether it was time for a new party.

"I don't know what the situation is," Mr. Reagan said. "I don't know whether there are going to be those kind of shuffles or not."

Mr. Reagan's candid answer at a news conference preceding his speech at the conference dinner reflected the quality of what one Reagan supporter called his "contingency precandidacy."

Since leaving office six weeks ago, Mr. Reagan has launched a syndicated radio commentary program and resumed his appearances on what he calls "the mashed-potato" circuit. Some of his supporters describe it as an effort to be instantly available as a candidate if Mr. Ford should decide not to run or be unable for political reasons to campaign effectively.

Last night, Mr. Reagan gave 550 participants at the conference some, but not all, of what they wanted to hear. He stopped short of declaring his availability as an alternative candidate but he did warn the Ford administration that he could not accept its deficit financing as a means of fighting the recession.

He said: "We can take steps to ease the suffering of some who will be hurt more than others, but, if we turn from fighting inflation and adopt a program only to fight recession, we are on the road to disaster."

"In his first address to Congress, the President asked Congress to join him in an all-out effort to balance the budget. I think all of us wish that he had released that speech instead of this year's budget message."

"What side can be taken in a debate over whether the deficit should be \$55 billion or \$70 billion or \$100 billion preferred by the profligate Congress?"

Mr. Reagan also took issue with what Mr. Ford regards as one of his most important foreign policy achievements, the missile-limitation agreement with the Soviet Union at Vladivostok.

"The Salt-2 agreement in Vladivostok, if not renegotiated, guarantees the Soviets a clear missile superiority sufficient to make a 'first strike' possible with little fear of reprisal," he said.

Many Doubtful  
Despite these criticisms of the Republican administration, many of the most influential conservatives attending the conference, including Sen. James Buckley, Gov.-R-N.Y., Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., and Mississippi Republican Chairman Clifton Reed, believe that Mr. Reagan has no desire to undertake any kind of a third-party candidacy.

"He's not a spoiler," said former Sen. George Murphy of California, a close friend of Mr. Reagan's. "He's a loyal Republican who's simply letting people know he's available if the occasion should arise."

New Hampshire Gov. Meldrim Thomson told reporters that Mr. Reagan should promptly announce his candidacy. He said that he would support Mr. Reagan if he runs, regardless of whether Mr. Ford is in the race.

Gov. Thomson also forecast that Mr. Reagan would win the GOP presidential primary in New Hampshire against any candidate, including the President.

While others did not declare themselves as openly as Gov. Thomson, Mr. Reagan was clearly the favorite of those attending this four-day meeting, which is co-sponsored by the American Conservative Union and the Young Americans for Freedom.

Members of YAF staged a noisy demonstration for a Reagan candidacy outside the dinner hall before his speech.

Sen. Buckley, in introducing Mr. Reagan, called him "the conservative movement's Rembrandt" and said he was a man "who has proven that conservatism works."

Manila Reported As Chess Venue For World Match

BEGRAD, Feb. 16 (AP).—Manila will be the venue for the World Chess championship between Bobby Fischer of the United States and Anatoly Karpov of Russia, Radio Belgrade reported today.

The radio quoted Max Burwe, the president of the International Chess Federation (FIDE), as saying he had decided that the Philippines capital should stage the match. Mr. Burwe, who is in Lagos, talked by telephone with Yugoslav chess grandmaster and journalist Svetozar Gligovic in Belgrade, the radio said.

Mr. Burwe said that organizational and financial considerations influenced the choice. He said that "Manila is capable of setting up a good match," and from the "financial angle, is the most favorable solution, not only for the players, but also for FIDE which, as is well known, is not rich."

The Philippines has offered a purse of \$5 million to stage the championship.

Russian Maneuvers Due for Next Month

MOSCOW, Feb. 16 (UPI).—The Soviet Union announced today that it would carry out large-scale military maneuvers next month in the European part of the country.

Western military experts said that the two-sentence announcement in Pravda and other central newspapers was not surprising.

"According to the plan of preparation of military forces, in March this year military training exercises will be carried out in the central part of the European territory of the Soviet Union," the announcement said.

Stamp Vendors Post Demands

ROME, Feb. 16 (UPI).—Until now, Italians knew that letters probably would take a long time to arrive, but this week even posting mail will be a problem.

The Federation of Italian Tobacconists said Friday its members were stopping sales of postage stamps for eight days, beginning today, because they want the government to increase their share of the proceeds from 2.5 to 4 per cent.

The move means postage stamps will be available this week only at post offices, most of which are overcrowded under normal circumstances. Tobacconists are the only private merchants authorized to sell stamps.

CIA Men in U.S. Said to Have Been Bait for Russians

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP).—The CIA infiltrated the U.S. anti-war movement in an effort to get its agents into the Soviet intelligence system, a former deputy CIA director said last night.

"Some guy got the bright idea that if you hired a young man or woman who was really a reliable person and able to take on the protective coloration of the anti-war movement and sent him overseas, the Soviets might try to recruit him," Ray Cline said in an interview.

Mr. Cline, who was deputy director of the CIA from 1962 until 1968, elaborated on CIA Director William Colby's statement to a Senate Appropriations subcommittee that about 25 CIA agents operated under cover within U.S. radical groups.

The attempt to entice the Russians into recruiting CIA agents masquerading as members of the U.S. anti-war movement was unsuccessful, Mr. Cline said.

The CIA agents who infiltrated the anti-war movement reported on the movement to the FBI, Mr. Cline said. "The reports were made because of heavy pressure from the White House to get something on the movement," he added. "I think they were a mistake."

OPEC Postpones Ministers' Talks

VIENNA, Feb. 16 (AP).—The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries today announced a one-week postponement of its oil ministers' meeting here to Feb. 25.

An OPEC spokesman gave no reason for the postponement.

On March 1, the oil ministers are to be joined by the OPEC foreign and finance ministers to prepare for the first OPEC summit meeting, which opens March 4 in Algiers.

Russian Art Promoter Emigrates to West

MOSCOW, Feb. 16 (AP).—Alexander Glezer, an organizer of unofficial Russian art shows, left Moscow today to emigrate to the West.

Mr. Glezer, a poet and collector, helped organize the first exhibit of nonconformist art in Moscow last fall and came under strong official attack. Last month he applied for permission to emigrate to Israel and the application was granted. He plans to go to London.

TWA to Take Over Panam Vienna Route

VIENNA, Feb. 16 (AP).—Trans World Airlines will take over the Pan American flights connecting Vienna with New York, starting April 1.

The change is part of an agreement between the two companies to swap routes. TWA will offer flights to and from New York three times a week until June 15 when daily flights will begin.

D Cases in U.S. Level Off or First Time in 20 Years

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (UPI).—For the first time in nearly 20 years, federal officials see a leveling off in the incidence of several diseases in the United States.

The Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta has reported that the number of cases of infectious diseases dropped slightly per cent during the fiscal year that ended June 30 and has leveled off essentially stable for the first 6 months of the current year.

However, the number of cases of gonorrhea, the more common venereal disease that has been rising at epidemic levels for the last 10 years, is increasing at a slower pace than in previous years.

In 1972 and 1973, for example, the number of cases of gonorrhea rose by 15 per cent and 12.3 per cent, respectively, the center reported. But in 1974, the rate dropped to 4.8 per cent for the first 6 months of the current fiscal year.

Leveling Off  
"It has essentially leveled off," William Bradford, associate director of the center's Bureau of Services, which supervises programs across the country, said. "It's not going up at nearly the rate it has been."

The national decline—the first since the late 1950s—is reflected in statistics for Washington, which ranks No. 2 of all the cities in the country for both syphilis and gonorrhea, with San Francisco first in syphilis and Atlanta gonorrhea.

Bradford credits the nationwide decrease in gonorrhea to a 1 1/2-year-old program to identify women who have the disease but do not know it. Men generally show no symptoms of the disease.

Civilian Police Review Units Lose Bite in U.S.

By Andrew H. Malcolm

BERKELEY, Calif., Feb. 16 (UPI).—Civilian police review units, those watchdogs of the police produced by the urban riots of the 1960s, have faded from public attention and drifted into general ineffectiveness.

One envisioned as a potentially effective means of ending police brutality and other abuses of the police, the review boards became the focus of the fiercest municipal brawls involving the police in recent years.

Now, law enforcement authorities say, the number of boards declined. Those left get complaints, even then, must rely on police cooperation. And generally the boards are advisory bodies only with no power to discipline the police.

The reasons vary with each municipality, of course. But generally the boards' failure to take strong roots is attributed to a situation of the pressure, much of it from minority groups, that muted the controversial calls for outside review of police actions.

Simultaneously, police unions, in the vanguard of hostile opposition to the boards, have had organizational strength

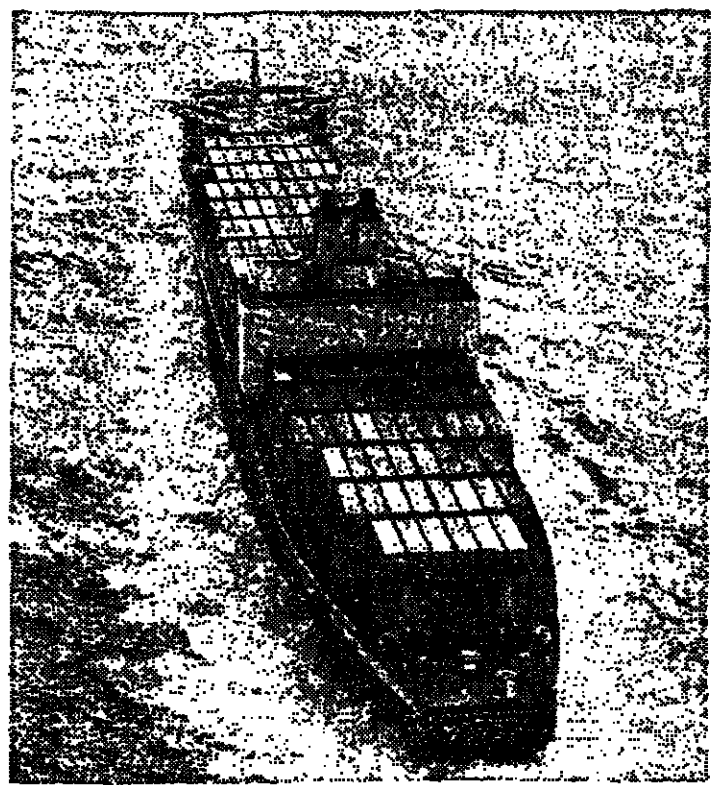
Argentine Police Arrest 1,000 in Security Sweep

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—Argentine police yesterday arrested nearly 1,000 persons in a nationwide series of security operations after the country's worst day of political violence this year.

Official sources said the arrests were made when security forces occupied the centers of a number of towns in the provinces of Buenos Aires, Cordoba, Mendoza and Santa Fe.

The operations included roadblocks and house-to-house searches were reported in the capital.

The operations—carried out under a three-month "state of siege" which gave the authorities absolute powers of search and arrest—followed incidents Friday in which eight persons died, bringing the total of political deaths this year to 32.



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The American commonwealth idea is not new. It involves local autonomy, with matters of foreign policy (and strategic bases) remaining in American hands. This has not only been tested in Puerto Rico, but by the British. It has not satisfied the relatively small but fanatical group in Puerto Rico that aspires to independence: It has proceeded so far within the British Commonwealth that foreign policy is now in the hands of virtually all members of that now tenuous organization. In sum, the experience with commonwealths—which were indeed not too far removed from the older protectorates—offers no decisive evidence that it will work in the Pacific.

As in Africa, European (and Japanese, and American) colonialism in the Pacific resulted in many geographical anomalies. It also precipitated islands that had once sustained themselves by local agriculture and fishing into the mechanized 20th century, with all the strains on culture, economies and identities that implies. A commonwealth does hold out a rational hope of sustaining identity and attaining a degree of prosperity under present conditions. It is, at least, worth trying.

The VOA has been in existence for 30 years, but none of its own career people has ever risen to the top of the USIA even though the Voice is by far the largest constituent agency in that organization. A few of its directors have been outstanding professional newsmen, such as John Chancellor, who served for a year during the Johnson administration, and the late Edward R. Mur-

If run solely as a straight news organization, as in its best periods it has been, the Voice can tell the truth as objectively and factually as possible to listeners around the world whose own newspapers and news broadcasts are heavily censored by authoritarian governments. Regardless of the turns of official American diplomacy, this nation's interests are best served by the truth.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Skeptics complain bitterly that Moscow is the big net gainer in the preparations be-

The Soviet interest in a close working relationship with Britain has been clearly reduced. An exchange of visits between French and Soviet leaders has become almost an annual event and the same is beginning to be true of Soviet relations with West Germany. There is no need to look for anything sinister in Soviet motives here.

## February 17, 1900

WASHINGTON—A high official in the State Department had this to say about secret pacts between America and England or America and South Africa: "The U.S. is the only civilized nation which is unable to make a secret alliance. European cabinets can have agreed upon secret alliances, but the U.S. is prohibited by its Constitution from making treaties or alliances that have not been ratified by the Senate."

**NEW YORK**—Prof. John Erskine of Columbia University does not like the way Americans speak. In a lecture here last night he declared that English as it is spoken in America lacks music; "Americans speak English differently than the English. What seems to be lacking in our speech is a musical quality. For my part I think that dancing will help Americans because it furnishes the necessary rhythm."

***'Don't I Remind You of Harry Truman?'***

a Vietnam and Watergate produced a new determination in the 94th Congress to restore the constitutional balance, and this spirit has been fortified in the 94th Congress by the younger and more aggressive men and women who were elected last November. Since the Democrats now control the Congress with large

I am not as conversant with that I consider the anti-Semitic research of Norman F. Dacey (Letters, Feb. 13), but I do know this:

1. That American democracy has been strengthened by the lobbying of public-spirited individuals promoting the democratic cause by upholding the rights of

4. That the representatives of the Zionist organizations, (the earliest of today's national liberation movements), would be highly unlikely to lose their tax-exemption privileges by contributing to U.S. political causes as Dacey's letter insinuates.

**JEROME GIORA BADMAN**  
Paris.

It is only when oil as a commodity is perhaps excessively valued that rival resources can be profitably exploited. Thus, for example, the United States must logically reemphasize coal as a primary energy producer. However, even before that coal can be profitably transported, American railroads have to be improved. The prospect therefore is that by around 1980 the U.S. transportation system will have benefited.

It is inevitable that the rate of increase in automobile usage will continue to slow down, whether because of the rising cost of rising fuel taxes. Should this trend be sufficiently stressed, the great cities in the industrial world will be less choked by traffic and their pollution should ultimately be eased.

Moreover, as oil consumers realize, they can always be subjected to a price increase by a producers' cartel unless the producers are themselves cartelized.

After much backing and filling and hemming and hawing, Mr. Ford agreed. On Thursday, at a Salute to the Vice-President dinner here in New York, the President announced that the Domestic Council would have as its top official an old Rockefeller associate, James Cannon.

which is all right except what happens to poor Mr. Fugate. He forgets the services of Mr. Areeda—a first-class man who has now resigned. He loses the chance to use the Domestic Council as an instrument of his own authority. He is seen by those who follow the matter carefully as a President who gives away his power at just the moment when he needs to prove to the country that he can run the show. It emerges, in a word, as everybody pays.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers must sign their letters but they are signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.



## Obituaries

### Sir Julian Huxley, Author, Scientist and Humanist, 87

LONDON, Feb. 16 (UPI).—Sir Julian Huxley, 87, scientist, humanist, and author, died Friday at his London home in Hampstead.

Grandson of the Victorian biologist Thomas Huxley and elder brother of the author Aldous Huxley, Sir Julian was often called Britain's Public Scientist No. 1. He was knighted in 1968.

He retained a tremendous capacity for work, spending hours on research or at his prolific writing, which ranged from poetry, religion and philosophy to zoology and cancer research. His latest book, "Memories," an autobiography, was published in 1970.

In 1948, he was appointed the first director general of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. One of his last public acts—two months ago—was to condemn UNESCO's stand against Israel.

Schoolboy Eulogies

Biologist, zoologist, essayist, lecturer, explorer, zoo director, bird watcher, radio and television personality and award-winning cinema writer, Sir Julian ranged over all of natural science with the perception of a savant and the challenge of a schoolboy.

From science he drew a philosophy, a system of ethics and a challenging theory of psychosocial evolution in "something in the nature of a religion." This he called evolutionary humanism, a creed that placed its ultimate faith in human possibilities.

The concept rejected revealed religion and belief in a god for what the scientist termed religion in a broader sense, "the overall relation between man and his destiny.... his sense of what is sacred."

"Man's destiny is to make possible a maximum fulfillment for the greatest number of human beings," he said. "This is the only goal at which he must aim."

For scientists of his time had a more illustrious lineage or more distinguished credentials. His paternal grandfather was Thomas Huxley, the 19th-century scientist who described himself as "Darwin's bulldog" for the tenacity with which he defended Charles Darwin's theory of evolution and extended it to include man.

His father was Leonard Huxley, essayist, editor and educator. Aldous, his younger brother by six years, was an essayist and novelist and a pioneer experimenter with hallucinogenic drugs. He died in 1963.

For himself, Sir Julian was the product of the intellectual hot-house of Eton, London's literary and intellectual quarter, and of rural England in the gentle years of the turn of the century. He was born June 22, 1887.

He went to Eton as a King's Scholar and then to Balliol College, Oxford, where he won a poetry prize and obtained a first in zoology. His mind was extraordinarily quick and retentive and his tongue was witty and urbane.

Sir Julian was well traveled and well known in the United States. At the outset of his spectacular career, he taught at Rice Institute in Houston from 1912 to 1916. He founded and developed that school's biology department. In later years, he was a visiting lecturer at a number of American universities and a guest at various American scientific assemblies.

A Marked Tack

In the early 1930s, Sir Julian's writings took a marked philosophical tack as he strove to formulate the implications for man of the rapid accretion of scientific knowledge. He wrote "Essays of a Biologist" and "Religion Without Revelation." He suggested that a religious spirit did not require belief in mysticism or in the supernatural and, indeed, was circumscribed by such beliefs.

Toward the late 1930s, social and political overtones were increasingly evident in his scientific writing. His "Scientific Research and Social Needs" proposed ways in which science could be more fully used to satisfy man's material wants.

Of all Sir Julian's views, his mellioristic evolutionary humanism was the most far ranging and the most disputed. For it sought to offer a field theory of evolution as well as a set of behavioral, ethical and religious tenets for modern man. This core of his theory is that man now has the capacity to be "the sole agent of further evolutionary advance on this planet."



Sir Julian Huxley

### N. Korea Boat Is Sunk Off South's Coast

SEOUL, Feb. 16 (AP).—South Korean navy units, shore batteries and fighter planes yesterday sank a 50-ton North Korean spy boat violating South Korea's territorial waters off the east coast, the Defense Ministry announced.

Tension was heightened briefly when, following the sinking, a fleet of about 10 North Korean vessels appeared and maneuvered for a while just north of the area, the ministry said.

An unconscious survivor from the sunken boat was rescued by a South Korean boat, it said. There were no casualties among South Korean forces, the ministry said.

However, national police said later that an 11-year-old boy was killed and a 16-year-old boy was wounded by stray bullets in their coastal town during the battle. It was the second naval skirmish in the general area in eight months. On June 28, a 200-ton South Korean maritime police patrol boat was sunk following an exchange of fire with North Korean naval vessels.

In that incident, an aerial dogfight was almost triggered between the two Korean Air forces. Jet fighters from each side came to within a couple of miles of each other. The announcement yesterday did not say if any North Korean jets flew close to the boat in the battle.

When the North Korean boat was first spotted it began fleeing northwest and South Korean Navy vessels gave chase, the Defense Ministry said.

An exchange of fire ensued South Korean Air Force jets took off for the scene and South Korean shore batteries opened fire, sinking the boat about an hour after it was first spotted, the ministry said.

### North Korean Report

TOKYO, Feb. 16 (AP).—North Korea said today that the boat sunk yesterday by South Korean forces was a patrol boat that was drifting after losing its way in bad weather.

The official Korean Central News Agency accused South Korea of barbarity and demanded that South Korea immediately return the survivor picked up.

### Chile Said to Detain Thousands in Camps

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 16 (UPI).—Eight thousand political prisoners are still being held in concentration camps throughout Chile, Chilean Socialist party leader Carlos Altamirano said Friday.

The former Santiago senator, who spoke on his arrival from Havana, said the Popular Unity party, led by the late President Salvador Allende, had regrouped and was functioning clandestinely. Mr. Altamirano left Chile about a year ago, he said, after evading arrest for more than six months.

## Following Referendum

### Korean Political Prisoners—Except Reds—to Be Released

By Richard Halloran

SEOUL, Feb. 16 (UPI).—President Chung Hee Park of South Korea announced yesterday that he would release all political prisoners except those he claimed were Communists.

Last night, about 40 persons were freed. Tonight, 47 students were released from provincial prisons.

Those freed yesterday included Kim Chi Ha, the country's best-known poet; Kim Dong Gil, dean of theology at Yonsei University in Seoul; and Pak Hyong Gyu, the Protestant minister who leads the outlawed Urban Industrial Mission.

They are among the 203 persons who had been accused last winter and spring of advocating amendments to the constitution that gives Mr. Park unlimited power for as long as he likes. In effect, the government claimed, they were trying to overthrow Mr. Park.

Many were students who tried to instigate anti-government demonstrations in April. The President's spokesman, Kim Seong Jin, said that all students would be released. He also said that two Japanese, a scholar and a journalist, would be released. They were alleged to have been contacts between the anti-government forces and Communist North Korean agents in Japan.

Mr. Kim said, however, that 22 members of the People's Revolutionary party, including seven condemned to death, and those who had violated the national security and anti-Communist laws would not be released. Moreover, 35 other persons who have appealed to the Supreme Court will have to wait until their cases are heard.

In his brief statement, the President said that he was ordering the release of the prisoners because the national referendum on Wednesday had "clearly reconfirmed the legitimacy of the present constitution." In that vote, 73 per cent of those voting said they supported Mr. Park's major policies.

Yesterday's action was an extension of earlier gestures toward his increasingly vigorous critics among the nation's students, Christians, intellectuals and opposition parties. Since last summer, Mr. Park has lifted his severe emergency measures, has released 20 political prisoners, brought into the Cabinet men from outside the ruling circle and permitted limited freedom to the press.

### Spain's High Court Reduces Terms of 10 Leftist Leaders

By Henry Giniger

MADRID, Feb. 16 (UPI).—The Supreme Court rejected an appeal yesterday to set aside the convictions of 10 leftist labor organizers but drastically lowered their sentences in an unexpected gesture.

The 10 men, whose cases had aroused international concern, were sentenced in December, 1973, by a tribunal of public order to terms ranging from 12 to 20 years for their leading roles in organization of clandestine workers' commissions. The tribunal asserted that the commissions were appendages of the illegal Communist party.

Four of the 10 were released from prison last night, having spent more time in jail than their new sentences, which now range from two years and four months to six years. Nine of the prisoners had been on a hunger strike since the court took up their appeal on Tuesday.

The newspaper Ya, a voice of Spain's powerful Roman Catholic Church, welcomed the lowering of the sentences as a move that might reduce growing political tension, UPI reported.

"The Supreme Court has given a magnificent example of temperate application of existing law," Ya said. "This might be a good starting point for moderation, which is needed so much at this moment."

The court decision contributed to a confused and contradictory atmosphere marked by a toughening of the official attitude toward what is considered leftist subversion and a simultaneous desire to continue the limited reform policies instituted last year against rightist opposition.

### Two-Front Fight

Premier Carlos Arias Navarro has been fighting on two fronts—against those on the left who feel that he has not taken the reforms far enough and those on the right who feel the reforms, however limited, are excessive and imperil the political foundations of the regime. The result has been a notable increase in political and social tension in the last few months—a wave of industrial strikes, agitation in the universities and in the civil service and a more aggressive and outspoken attitude by the press.

The Supreme Court decision appeared to represent an effort to reduce the tension. The court based its decision on the ground that, while guilty of illegal asso-

### 5 Die in Crash in Spain

LA CORUNA, Spain, Feb. 16 (AP).—Five persons were killed and two suffered serious injuries when two trucks collided head-on on the town of Puentes de Garcia Rodriguez near here, police said yesterday.



REINFORCEMENTS—A helicopter lifts off in Cambodia after it landed government troops to reinforce a strategic base southeast of the capital, Phnom Penh.

### U.S.-Hired Planes Start Cambodia Airlift

By H.D.S. Greenway

PHNOM PENH, Feb. 16 (UPI).—The potential shortage of ammunition, which the insurgent blockade of the Mekong River threatened to create, has been temporarily alleviated by an increased American airlift here.

Yesterday the first DC-8 cargo jets, which the U.S. Defense Department has hired on a 10-day contract, arrived at Phnom Penh's Pochentong Airport.

The three jets, belonging to World Air Ways and American Airlift International, have a carrying capacity of approximately 45 tons each. With two trips a day, they could bring in as much as 270 tons of ammunition a day to add to the more than 150 tons a day which civilian-flown U.S. Air Force planes are already bringing in.

The Cambodian armed forces are expending between 500 and 600 tons of ammunition a day, according to informed sources here.

### 10-Day Contract

The 10-day contract for the DC-8s is designed to carry over until Bird Air, the private company which flies in borrowed U.S. Air Force transport planes, can find enough pilots to fulfill its new Defense Department contract to increase its daily flights here from 10 to 20 for approximately 60 days.

With a carrying capacity of nearly 15 tons, the Air Force C-130s will soon be bringing in 300 tons a day. For the few days that the two contracts overlap, the planes will be nearly fulfilling the daily ammunition needs of the Cambodian armed forces.

Airlifting ammunition is an expensive proposition.

### Attempt Claimed On Amin's Life by Dissident Airmen

NAIROBI, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—President Idi Amin of Uganda escaped death in an assassination attempt last month, Ugandan sources said here yesterday.

The sources said Gen. Amin's limousine was hit by machine-gun fire on Jan. 7 on the road to the northern Ugandan town of Gulu. The occupants of the car, reportedly four senior army officers, were killed.

But Gen. Amin had transferred from his official car to a smaller vehicle that he was driving himself at the rear of the convoy, the sources said.

According to reports, the assassination attempt was staged by dissident elements in the Uganda Air Force. There has been no official statement about the incident.

Gen. Amin has claimed that there have been many attempts on his life.

pensive proposition, however, and if the Mekong remains blocked much longer, much of the money the administration of President Ford has asked for emergency aid for Cambodia will have been taken up by transportation costs.

There has been little progress so far in sweeping the Mekong clear of mines, mainly because the government forces cannot yet provide enough security for the minesweepers along the river banks.

### Battles Along Mekong

PHNOM PENH, Feb. 16 (AP).—Heavy battles continued on the lower Mekong shipping channel for the second consecutive day today. Government forces launched a major drive to clear Khmer Rouge mines from the river, an army source reported.

An estimated 500 government troops made an amphibious landing at several strategic points yesterday but met strong resistance from rebels dug in on both banks of the river, the source said.

Khmer Rouge forces were reported to have blasted government troops moving downriver, inflicted heavy losses and damaged five navy landing assault craft, according to the source.

### Industrial Nations Accused Of Barring 3d-World Growth

ALGERIA, Feb. 16 (AP).—Algerian President Houari Boumedienne accused the industrialized countries yesterday of trying to block full-scale industrialization of the Third World in order to perpetuate their economic domination of the poor countries.

Opening a four-day meeting of the developing nations, the Algerian leader urged substantial reform and strengthening of the Vienna-based UN Industrial Development Organization so that it will serve the interests of the poor countries.

Mr. Boumedienne was the only major speaker at the opening session of the meeting, convened by Algeria to coordinate the policies of the developing nations at the UN Conference on Industrial Development scheduled in Lima March 12 to 26.

Algerian Industry Minister Belaid Abdessalam was unanimously elected chairman of the meeting, which is being held mostly behind closed doors in the International Conference Center, overlooking the Mediterranean 20 miles west of Algiers.

### More Than 80 Nations

Representatives of more than 80 nations took part, including numerous ministers and other high officials of developing countries. They are expected to draft a plan of action for promoting the Third World's industrialization, to be submitted to the Lima conference by the so-called "Group of 77" developing countries—which have now grown to 104. Not all were represented when the meeting opened.

Cuba's chemical industry minister, Antonio Esquivel, today challenged the presence of a Chilean delegation at the meeting, but it took no action.

During a general debate, Mr. Esquivel declared that "the presence here of a representative of the fascist regime of Chile is an insult to this conference."

Mr. Esquivel did not formally

demand the expulsion of the Chilean delegation and no other delegate spoke on the subject.

### Boumedienne's Speech

In his keynote speech, Mr. Boumedienne asserted that the industrialized nations consented to the industrialization of Third World countries only reluctantly and by encouraging "industries that have become undesirable in the developed countries."

The Third World must reject any attempt to impose a system under which "there are some industries suitable for underdeveloped countries and other industries which remain the prerogative of the rich countries, which thereby set themselves up as a sort of dominant viceroyalty in the world of industry," Mr. Boumedienne declared.

He proposed a three-point plan for the future of UNIDO:

- The organization should become "an organ of study and execution of industrialization projects and programs in the service of the Third World countries."

- It should have the power to give the developing countries whatever assistance they may need "for the recovery of their own natural resources."

- It should help the developing countries "to process on their own territories the natural, agricultural and mineral resources they possess."

### Police in Frankfurt Charge Protesters

FRANKFURT, Feb. 16 (UPI).—Police today using nightsticks and tear gas today dispersed about 1,500 demonstrators, mostly women who were demanding legalization of abortion.

When some of the women called the police "swine," the officers charged into the crowd swinging their clubs, injuring some of the women.

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WATCHING THE TRAINS GO BY—Swedish youths gathered in T-Centralen, a subway station in central Stockholm where the illegal amphetamine trade used to flourish.

## In Pacesetting Sweden the Youth Is the Vanguard of Conservatism

By John Vinocur

STOCKHOLM (AP)—In a country that went through the sexual revolution, women's lib and many social reforms before the rest of the world, many persons took note of the Swedish youth's annual dinner this winter, a black-tie affair.

The black-tie dinner seemed to be an effort by the former sweat-shirt radicals to join what looks like a remarkable trend among Swedish youth toward conservatism, both in politics and life style.

Leftist author Jan Myrdal reminded the Marxist students that the length of their hair was no longer going to win converts in a country generally regarded as having the highest standard of living in the world.

Perhaps the admonition came too late. Conservatives have taken over student politics in Sweden and conservatives head the National Union of Students.

According to the youth leaders, Sweden is the only country in Europe whose top student political chiefs have not come from the left.

There also seems to be a return to tradition by young persons. The couple is back. After a

period of disinterest in marriage, the Swedish Statistics Institute said, the marriage rate is increasing for the first time in several years, while the average marrying age is dropping for both men and women, as it did in the 1960s.

Short hair, tweed jackets and ties are in fashion and skirts have again replaced pants. Promiscuity seems to have lost its appeal and the rate of venereal disease, a major problem among young persons here during the early 1970s, has dropped by about one-third in four years.

Statistics show that the use of various hard drugs has dropped or stabilized and conversations indicate that if young persons are smoking marijuana, they are not talking about it. The number of student communes has dwindled to two in the Stockholm area and anti-capitalist, anti-colonialist demonstrations also have dwindled.

Hans Lowbeer, chancellor of the Swedish universities, acknowledges that there is a definite change in lifestyle. It is very clear to me that there are more stable personal relationships now. The pluralism in partnership has decreased.

Mr. Lowbeer explains the changes as "pendulum swings" in a wealthy, mobile society in

which there is a need to feel modern.

But Einar Fryden, 26, the president of the National Union of Students, said that the trend results from the fact that most of the young persons had grown up in a welfare state. Mr. Fryden, who two years ago ran as a conservative parliamentary candidate, said that the young persons find that the welfare state is unable to fulfill their aspirations, while radicalism seems out of touch with the difficulties of getting through university and finding a job and a satisfying way of life.

Pointing out that the Social Democrats have been in power for nearly 30 years, Mr. Fryden says, "I feel that some students are looking for a change. They would like to see how a non-Social Democratic situation would work without taking the establishment apart. They find us more practical and less doctrinaire. The welfare state experience is producing a new generation with a great distaste for centralization and one that favors more local control. We're in favor."

Among students, there is some reticence to admit they are part of a generation that seems to be leaning toward conservatism, a word that they do not like and insist is relative to a Swedish context. Some suggest that just as sexual inhibition keeps occurring at an earlier age, like a career, rather than broader ones like racial equality in South Africa.

### An Example

Johanna Supo called herself an example of young persons who are taking a more practical view of life. She was studying German literature and was doing well when she decided it seemed somehow futile. She quit and began to go to nursing school.

"Is that conservative?" she asked. "I'm not sure. But I know my friends consider all the running around and demonstrating people did a few years ago completely out of the spirit of the times. I don't have any friends who have gotten married, but some of them have at least discussed it with their boy friends. A couple of years ago that kind of talk would have seemed very quaint."

Mats Gessellus, 23, an economics student, a conservative and the chairman of the Stockholm Students Union, said the change in mood has even affected the way young persons in Sweden speak. "A couple of years ago," he said, "there was this very aggressive tone that everybody had. Everything was 'stinking' or 'rotten.' The words had dropped out of everyone's vocabulary. People just talk to each other now; it's more pleasant."

### Some Are Troubled

Some Swedes who work with young persons, however, find the changes troubling. To them, conservatism means more self-interest, a disengagement from society and a shying away from self-expression.

Eva John, a social worker who deals with students, did not care to label the change that she has seen, but she was not sure it was for the best.

"They're worried about their futures now and they're pessimistic about the world. They used to be sure that what they were doing mattered, now they're not sure at all. They fall back to the things that seem to stay stable—a job, studies, a friend. They used to be so lively. That's gone now."

## Businessmen Perpetuating White Privilege in Africa

By Larry Heinzel

JOHANNESBURG (AP)—The statue of Sir Henry Morton Stanley, who explored the Congo a century ago, no longer stands on a hilltop in Zaïre overlooking the Congo River. In its place is the figure of a proud African warrior holding a shield and spear.

The switch from white explorer to black sentinel reflects a major change across this continent since most colonial flags fell during the 1960s. Africa in the 1970s has shed, sometimes violently, images of the past.

But the influence of whites, even in countries ruled by blacks for more than a decade, remains strong.

There are only 1 million whites scattered through independent black-ruled nations that cover most of Africa south of the Sahara, but their numbers are growing and most are privileged and powerful.

An additional 4.5 million whites live in South Africa and Rhodesia, still ruled by white governments, and there are 650,000 in Mozambique and Angola, which are scheduled to become independent of Portugal this year.

The Ivory Coast, the booming commercial center of French-speaking West Africa, has a white community of 50,000 compared with 13,000 at its independence in 1960. Whites run nearly every business from the big export-import firms to the boutiques that line the streets of Abidjan, the modern seaside capital.

"It's still 80 to 90 per cent a French colony," a Western diplomat observed.

### Investment Capital

White communities, with the support of investment capital from abroad, are growing in other African nations, drawn by the oil boom in Nigeria, the mineral wealth of Zaïre, business prospects in Kenya.

Colonial administrators have been replaced by experts in Western technology and by businessmen selling everything from computers and fighter planes to television sets and toothpaste.

"After the pomp of a ceremonial, the colonial powers have slipped in again through the back door," is the way a bitter African official puts it.

In many ways, whites in Africa live on a scale far higher than they could afford at home.

Most enjoy the luxury of numerous servants, a company car, "hardship post" perks and generous leave. Many white executives earn more than the president of the host country and a white with a salary of \$10,000 is considered fabulously rich in nations where the per capita income hovers between \$100 and \$200 a year.

"Irrespective of his social origins, his profession, his degree of education or of culture and his ability, the white man is a member of the elite," says African sociologist Jean-Pierre N'Diaye. "And the consequent privileges he enjoys raise him to the highest station."

Africans sometimes help perpetuate such attitudes. One reason is that many regard all whites as rich and a possible source of a "dash." If a white and an African are having dinner in a restaurant in Chad or Gabon, the black waiter invariably hands the menu and bill to the white first.

### 'Master'

An American, weary of hearing his driver call him "master" in a term brought to West Africa by the British—asked why the word was used. "Because you are my master," explained the driver. "You pay my salary, buy my uniform, feed my children and give me a room to live in. Without you, I have nothing."

Whites still come to know their servants best of all the Africans they meet and sometimes provide funds for the education of their children. But salaries for servants usually are less than \$80 a month. Friendships seldom develop between whites and the small percentage of Africans who have managed to obtain a university education, often abroad.

"We have Africans over to the house many times, but after discussing mutual business interests and local politics, what do we have in common?" a businessman in Senegal said.

In the central highlands of Cameroon, where African workers are lacking, an Italian construction foreman was reviewing the progress.

"Without us the whole project would have collapsed," he said, pointing to a group of Italian engineers working on a bridge. "Africans don't know how to work and don't want to learn. We have to do everything important ourselves."

Higher education in Africa is just beginning to recover from the colonial period. In Zaïre, for example, there were only 20 blacks with university degrees in a population of 14 million when Belgium granted independence in 1960.

Among the politically aware African elite there is growing bitterness.

An African guerrilla fighting for independence in Guinea-Bissau before Portugal abandoned the territory last year turned his transistor radio to the Voice of America for the news.

The announcer said the broadcast was in "special English," which meant it was being read in simplified English for the benefit of many uneducated African listeners. The proud, university-trained revolutionary sneered and remarked: "What they mean is that it's the news for the niggers."

### Restrictive Laws

On a broader scale, many African governments are introducing laws to reduce the dependence on white businessmen. Some are making it extremely difficult for foreign enterprises to obtain permission to bring in more white employees.

Others are insisting that foreign firms be "Africanized" more quickly and in some countries,

such as Nigeria, a whole range of businesses has been reserved exclusively for African ownership. Many countries have laws forbidding non-Africans to own real estate or become naturalized citizens, a move aimed mainly at Lebanese and Asian traders.

And yet, there is little visible racial tension in most of black-ruled Africa. This is especially true in West Africa, apparently because the French and British did not establish "settler colonies" there. The British did set up such colonies in East and Central Africa, and race tensions today are greater there than in the West.

Africa's extremes, its natural wealth and widespread poverty, are likely to attract more white businessmen in coming years, along with advisers and technicians.

Others, like a German missionary doctor in Nigeria who caught the nearly always fatal lassa fever, was evacuated to Europe and survived, will continue to help in the task of nation-building.

## U.S., Pacific Islands Sign Permanent Affiliation Pact

By Don Oberdorfer

SAIPAN (WP)—The United States and leaders of a remote Pacific island people signed here Saturday a pact of permanent affiliation, the first American territorial acquisition in more than a half century and possibly the last.

The agreement between the Mariana Islands, a group of 17 islands with a population of 14,000, must be approved by an island plebiscite and the U.S. Congress.

U.S. officials said that the Saipan covenant would be complemented by an agreement placing the rest of Micronesia, which includes the rest of the Marianas, the Marshalls and the Carolines, in a form of "free association" with the United States.

A special presidential representative, Hayden Williams and Edward Pangelinan, chairman of the Marianas Political Status Commission, signed the agreement. Williams is continuing to negotiate with Micronesia's Joint Committee on Future Status about the second agreement.

### Since War

Since ousting the Japanese Army in World War II, the United States has administered this and other parts of the vast mid-Pacific empire of Micronesia as trustee for the United Nations.

Under the affiliation agreement, the people of the commonwealth are granted full rights and privileges as U.S. citizens, with assurances of self-government except for foreign policy and military affairs. U.S. negotiators have agreed to pay at least \$140 million in budgetary support and land rent over a seven-year period, about \$10,000 for each of the islands.

American budgetary support is expected to continue until the end of the century—and conceivably, forever—because the islands have little to offer except breathtaking scenery and a strategic geographic location.

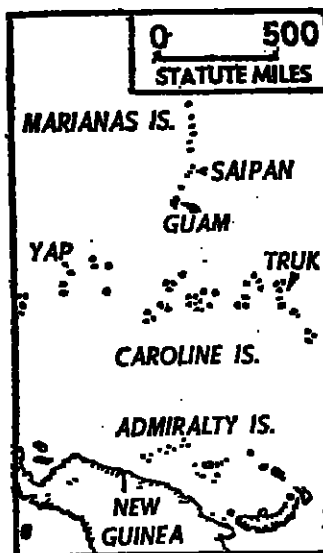
Despite the seemingly generous terms some islanders have opposed the arrangement as a "robbery" and "sellout."

The main push behind the acquisition came from the Pentagon, which had planned to make the flat-topped volcanic island of Tinian into an air-naval base at a cost of \$300 million to \$400 million. Shortly after its capture in World War II, Tinian was the launching site for the U.S. atomic bomb raids on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

As two years of Marianas' negotiations neared a climax in December, the Defense Department postponed its base construction plan indefinitely for budgetary reasons. Like the commonwealth plan itself, the Tinian base has not been authorized by Congress.

The new Pentagon budget is reported to contain about \$1 million for planning the Tinian complex. Mr. Williams said that improvement of the harbor and airfield, estimated by some sources as a \$15-million job, are to be undertaken in the near future. Mr. Williams said that the United States continues to have "a military need" for Tinian. With Guam it is considered a potential U.S. "fallback" position in case of withdrawal from the mainland of East Asia.

The Marianas Islands are the southernmost volcanic peaks of an undersea mountain range



stretching from Japan to Guam in the deepest part of the Far Pacific. Since their discovery by Magellan in 1521 the Marianas have been successively ruled by Spanish, German, Japanese and American military forces and civil administrators. The negotiations and coming plebiscite mark the first time in modern history that the islands have had even a limited choice about their political destiny.

If the choice of U.S. citizenship under the commonwealth plan presents risks as well as benefits to the islanders, it is also a gamble and precedent of considerable proportions for the United States.

### Modern Life

Unlike more primitive and isolated cousins in some other islands of the Micronesia area, most of the inhabitants of the Marianas are strangers to modern life. The island of Saipan, where more than 10,000 of the Marianas islanders are concentrated, was developed by Japan in prewar days into a center of sugar production and processing, using mostly Japanese labor.

The U.S. invasion and capture of Saipan, one of the bloodiest battles of World War II, left the island a ruin. While roads, schools and other facilities were slowly reconstructed during the last 30 years of trusteeship, the United States has lacked the need for the marginal agricultural yields so important to the Japanese and has never sought to rebuild the plantation economy.

Instead the United States has poured in money and federal bureaucrats to build a government-sponsored public services economy. Washington economic consultant James Leonard, hired by the Marianas to assist their commonwealth negotiations, has estimated that about half the gross income of the Marianas comes from U.S.-funded government employment and much of the rest from business and services dependent on the government payroll.

Per-capita income averages about \$1,000 yearly, with the government jobs paying best.

## Study Says Pittsburgh Has Dirtiest Air in Air

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 16 (AP)—A local environmental group has released the results of a six-month survey that says Pittsburgh has the dirtiest air of any major American city.

Based on the amount of suspended particulates—particles of dirt in the air that do not settle to the ground—Pittsburgh had the dirtiest air, followed by Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis, Buffalo and New York City, according to Enviro-SOS, which conducted the survey.



Sir Henry Morton Stanley

## A Colony Is Searching Home in Netherlands

By David Haworth

THE HAGUE (HT)—The Dutch are quietly trying to come to terms with one of the last legacies of their former colonial power as they negotiate the terms of Surinam's independence—namely, how to cope with the members of that country's population who wish to settle in the Netherlands.

Complete independence will be granted Surinam in November or, at the latest, next January.

This small country on the northeast tip of the Latin American continent has a population of about 400,000, approximately half that of The Hague. It is desperately poor: one in three is unemployed and 42 per cent earn less than \$100 a month. A considerable part of its territory, although rich in bauxite, remains unexplored jungle.

In these circumstances it is hardly surprising that the Netherlands exerts a powerful attraction on the Surinamese, particularly the younger ones. Successive Dutch governments, whether rightist or leftist, have never disputed that the Surinam population is legally Dutch. Surinamese can have a Dutch passport on demand, may reside indefinitely in the mother country and enjoy all the welfare facilities which are given to residents of the Netherlands.

Local governments are offering 600 homes for the exclusive use of Surinamese tenants and will make more available soon, but they are fighting a difficult battle against the seductions of big-city life. Officially there are 90,000 Surinamese in the country, most of them in the larger cities. But most of the Dutch are convinced the Surinamese population is larger and believe the figure is nearer 130,000.

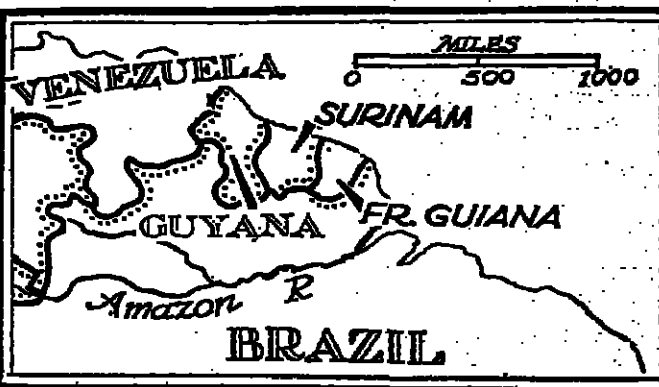
The buses waiting to meet each new plane load from the Surinamese capital of Paramaribo, ready to take them to a nearby reception center, are largely ignored by the arrivals, who walk past them into the arms of welcoming relatives. Despite prejudice, some out of eight Surinamese manage to find jobs within a relatively short time. Dutch unemployment is currently running at 4.5 per cent, large by local standards, but there are still plenty of job vacancies to be filled by the unskilled, which the Dutch themselves are no longer willing to fill.

Dutch social security is ready to pay three months' wages to any employer ready to accept an immigrant on a trial basis, and this incentive has caused major enterprises like the Dutch Cable Co. to ask that Surinamese should be introduced to them.

On the darker side of the situation is the problem of the "incomplete families," as the Dutch delicately put it. The problem is that the Surinamese are usual about the institution of marriage and frequently unmarried women with several children present themselves to the authorities to ask for help.

Furthermore, there are an estimated 3,000 young Surinamese heroin addicts in Rotterdam alone. A Dutch official says, "We're up against a new problem, that of economic refugees. The Third World is coming to us, not for political reasons but simply because the economic prospects are so poor if they remain in Surinam."

He added that, while there was nothing insoluble in this situation, it required new skills on the authorities' part which would take some time to be successful. Although authorities are confident that the Surinamese can eventually be completely absorbed by the Netherlands, there are no illusions here that it will take a number of years to achieve.









Bonds	Sales In \$1,000 High Low
100	100
200	200
300	300
400	400
500	500
600	600
700	700
800	800
900	900
1000	1000

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

## Currency Rates

By reading across this table of Friday's closing inter-bank exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	\$	DM	FF	L.S.	Gld.	Sw. Franc
Amsterdam	2.410	5.730	10.540	56.20	37.97	6.631
Brussels	0.7430	53.35	15.023	56.20	37.97	91.15
Frankfurt	2.2260	5.550	10.440	56.20	37.97	6.631
London (7)	2.2525	5.540	10.230	56.20	37.97	6.631
Milan	657.70	1755.05	374.75	149.33	9.7375	259.33
Paris	4.2825	20.2375	104.450	56.20	37.97	6.631
Zurich	2.4735	5.9087	106.21	57.5	38.577	7.10

The following are dollar values only: Danish crown: 5.5860; German mark: 4.90; French franc: 16.16; Schilling: 16.45; Sw. Krona: 2.1360; Belgian Franc: 39.27.

FCE Quotations				
	Feb. 17, 1975	Mar.	June	Sept.
DJIA .....	bid 732	729	724	
DJIA .....	offer 739	744	748	
FTI .....	bid 210	212	217	
FTI .....	offer 215	217	220	
TKJX .....	bid 3959	3950	4050	
TKJX .....	offer 4100	4150	4200	
Freem. Gas .....	bid 112	124	120	
Freem. Gas .....	offer 124	125	125	
Gasoil .....	bid 84	87		
Gasoil .....	offer 87	90	92	

**Forward Contract**  
**Exchange**  
**Company Ltd.**

Kerstinat 34  
 Amsterdam  
 Telex: 16102.  
 Phone: 25 47  
 Cable:

July 2	.....	5.27	5.32
July 7	.....	5.58	5.63
July 17	.....	5.59	5.65
July 18	.....	5.59	5.65
July 24	.....	5.60	5.63
July 29	.....	5.58	5.68
July 31	.....	5.58	5.64
Aug. 7	.....	5.58	5.44
Aug. 14	.....	5.54	5.43
Aug. 26	.....	5.57	5.41
Sep. 23	.....	5.58	5.40
Oct. 21	.....	5.56	5.30
Nov. 18	.....	5.55	5.39

## Currency Rates

By reading across this table of Friday's closing inter-bank exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

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Frankfurt	2.2260	5.550	10.440	56.20	37.97	6.631
London (7)	2.2525	5.540	10.230	56.20	37.97	6.631
Paris	657.70	135.05	274.75	149.33	97.83	250.33
Stockholm	4.3225	20.2375	124.450	67.75	43.75	173.97
Zurich	2.4735	5.9087	106.21	57.5	38.27	7.10

The following are dollar values only: Danish kroner: 5.5860; German marks: 4.90; Finnish: 56.16; Schilling: 15.455; Sw. Kronor: 2.4735; Belgian Franc: 33.275.



# N.Y. Stock Exchange

Week Ended Feb. 15, 1975	High	Low	Close	Change
Dow Jones	1,242.50	1,238.50	1,240.00	+1.50
S&P 500	184.61	184.25	184.50	+0.25
Nasdaq	117.00	116.50	116.75	+0.25
NYSE	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
AMEX	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
NYSE	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
AMEX	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
NYSE	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
AMEX	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
NYSE	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
AMEX	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25

# American Exchange

Week Ended Feb. 15, 1975	High	Low	Close	Change
Dow Jones	1,242.50	1,238.50	1,240.00	+1.50
S&P 500	184.61	184.25	184.50	+0.25
Nasdaq	117.00	116.50	116.75	+0.25
NYSE	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
AMEX	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
NYSE	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
AMEX	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
NYSE	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
AMEX	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
NYSE	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
AMEX	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25

# Bank Stock Quotations

Bank	Price	Change
Bank of America	117.00	+0.25
Bank of New York	116.50	+0.25
Bank of Montreal	116.00	+0.25
Bank of Toronto	115.50	+0.25
Bank of India	115.00	+0.25
Bank of China	114.50	+0.25
Bank of Japan	114.00	+0.25
Bank of Korea	113.50	+0.25
Bank of Thailand	113.00	+0.25
Bank of Philippines	112.50	+0.25
Bank of Indonesia	112.00	+0.25
Bank of Malaysia	111.50	+0.25
Bank of Singapore	111.00	+0.25
Bank of Hong Kong	110.50	+0.25
Bank of Taiwan	110.00	+0.25
Bank of South Africa	109.50	+0.25
Bank of Australia	109.00	+0.25
Bank of New Zealand	108.50	+0.25
Bank of Argentina	108.00	+0.25
Bank of Brazil	107.50	+0.25
Bank of Mexico	107.00	+0.25
Bank of Peru	106.50	+0.25
Bank of Chile	106.00	+0.25
Bank of Colombia	105.50	+0.25
Bank of Venezuela	105.00	+0.25
Bank of Ecuador	104.50	+0.25
Bank of Bolivia	104.00	+0.25
Bank of Paraguay	103.50	+0.25
Bank of Uruguay	103.00	+0.25
Bank of Cuba	102.50	+0.25
Bank of Haiti	102.00	+0.25
Bank of Santo Domingo	101.50	+0.25
Bank of Dominican Republic	101.00	+0.25
Bank of Puerto Rico	100.50	+0.25
Bank of Virgin Islands	100.00	+0.25
Bank of Barbados	99.50	+0.25
Bank of Guyana	99.00	+0.25
Bank of Suriname	98.50	+0.25
Bank of French Guiana	98.00	+0.25
Bank of Martinique	97.50	+0.25
Bank of Guadeloupe	97.00	+0.25
Bank of French Polynesia	96.50	+0.25
Bank of New Caledonia	96.00	+0.25
Bank of Wallis and Futuna	95.50	+0.25
Bank of French Southern Territories	95.00	+0.25
Bank of French West Indies	94.50	+0.25
Bank of French East Indies	94.00	+0.25
Bank of French Oceania	93.50	+0.25
Bank of French Africa	93.00	+0.25
Bank of French Asia	92.50	+0.25
Bank of French Europe	92.00	+0.25
Bank of French America	91.50	+0.25
Bank of French Oceania	91.00	+0.25
Bank of French Africa	90.50	+0.25
Bank of French Asia	90.00	+0.25
Bank of French Europe	89.50	+0.25
Bank of French America	89.00	+0.25
Bank of French Oceania	88.50	+0.25
Bank of French Africa	88.00	+0.25
Bank of French Asia	87.50	+0.25
Bank of French Europe	87.00	+0.25
Bank of French America	86.50	+0.25
Bank of French Oceania	86.00	+0.25
Bank of French Africa	85.50	+0.25
Bank of French Asia	85.00	+0.25
Bank of French Europe	84.50	+0.25
Bank of French America	84.00	+0.25
Bank of French Oceania	83.50	+0.25
Bank of French Africa	83.00	+0.25
Bank of French Asia	82.50	+0.25
Bank of French Europe	82.00	+0.25
Bank of French America	81.50	+0.25
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Bank of French Africa	80.50	+0.25
Bank of French Asia	80.00	+0.25
Bank of French Europe	79.50	+0.25
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Bank of French Europe	74.50	+0.25
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Bank of French Oceania	73.50	+0.25
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Bank of French Europe	9.50	+0.25
Bank of French America	9.00	+0.25
Bank of French Oceania	8.50	+0.25
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Bank of French Asia	7.50	+0.25
Bank of French Europe	7.00	+0.25
Bank of French America	6.50	+0.25
Bank of French Oceania	6.00	+0.25
Bank of French Africa	5.50	+0.25
Bank of French Asia	5.00	+0.25
Bank of French Europe	4.50	+0.25
Bank of French America	4.00	+0.25
Bank of French Oceania	3.50	+0.25
Bank of French Africa	3.00	+0.25
Bank of French Asia	2.50	+0.25
Bank of French Europe	2.00	+0.25
Bank of French America	1.50	+0.25
Bank of French Oceania	1.00	+0.25
Bank of French Africa	0.50	+0.25
Bank of French Asia	0.00	+0.25

# Market Averages

Week Ended Feb. 15, 1975	High	Low	Last	Change
Dow Jones	1,242.50	1,238.50	1,240.00	+1.50
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NYSE	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
AMEX	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25

# International Bonds

Units of Account	DM Basis	Yield
100% U.S. Govt	100.00	10.00%
100% U.S. Corp	100.00	10.00%
100% U.S. Mun	100.00	10.00%
100% U.S. Int	100.00	10.00%
100% U.S. Ex	100.00	10.00%
100% U.S. In	100.00	10.00%
100% U.S. Out	100.00	10.00%
100% U.S. Net	100.00	10.00%
100% U.S. Tot	100.00	10.00%
100% U.S. Avg	100.00	10.00%
100% U.S. Med	100.00	10.00%
100% U.S. Min	100.00	10.00%
100% U.S. Max	100.00	10.00%
100% U.S. Std	100.00	10.00%
100% U.S. Var	100.00	10.00%
100% U.S. Con	100.00	10.00%
100% U.S. Dis	100.00	10.00%
100% U.S. Etc	100.00	10.00%
100% U.S. All	100.00	10.00%
100% U.S. Tot	100.00	10.00%
100% U.S. Avg	100.00	10.00%
100% U.S. Med	100.00	10.00%
100% U.S. Min	100.00	10.00%
100% U.S. Max	100.00	10.00%
100% U.S. Std	100.00	10.00%
100% U.S. Var	100.00	10.00%
100% U.S. Con	100.00	10.00%
100% U.S. Dis	100.00	10.00%
100% U.S. Etc	100.00	10.00%
100% U.S. All	100.00	10.00%
100% U.S. Tot	100.00	10.00%
100% U.S. Avg	100.00	10.00%
100% U.S. Med	100.00	10.00%
100% U.S. Min	100.00	10.00%
100% U.S. Max	100.00	10.00%
100% U.S. Std	100.00	10.00%
100% U.S. Var	100.00	10.00%
100% U.S. Con	100.00	10.00%
100% U.S. Dis	100.00	10.00%
100% U.S. Etc	100.00	10.00%
100% U.S. All	100.00	10.00%
100% U.S. Tot	100.00	10.00%
100% U.S. Avg	100.00	10.00%
100% U.S. Med	100.00	10.00%
100% U.S. Min	100.00	10.00%
100% U.S. Max	100.00	10.00%</







## Laarieu Snaps Mile Mark

# ones Leaps to Record Height

ABAMA CITY, Okla., Feb. 16 (UPI)—Dwight Stones, both a sore back and just over 40, leaped up well enough to set a new world indoor high jump record with a leap of 7 feet 10 inches at the U.S. Track and Field Federation's national championships last night.

Stones, competing for the Pacific Coast Club, cleared the barrier on his third attempt. He tried in vain to break the record for both indoor and outdoor, falling at 7-7 and 7-8 on the second attempt at 7-6 1/2.

Stones said he had the flu Friday and was tired. He said he was in the bathtub for a while before the start of the meet and felt good when the jump began.

"I was pretty sure I could do it," he said. "I went over to the meet and told him I was going to do it. I was pretty sure."

Stones' record falls last night's 3:57 in the 100-meter dash by Wilson, a member of the Texas Tech team, taking first place in the 100-meter and 400-meter runs, and the Pacific Coast Club team championship. The team finished with 32 points for the California club, who was third with 26 1/2.

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Toronto Star-Maple Leaf Games Friday.

Edmund, 25, a 1972 Olympic gold medalist who is considered the world's best women's hurdler, shaved a tenth of a second off the world record in the first heat of the event with a time of 6.3 seconds.

Two Americans, Patty Van der Meer of La Jolla, Calif., and Deby Laplante of Ypsilanti, Mich., equaled the world record of 6.4 seconds in the same heat as Miss Edmund.

The previous world indoor record for the women's 50-yard hurdles was shared by Americans Patty Johnson, Maude Rollins and Lacy O'Neil.

Records for W. Germans

STUTTGART, Feb. 16 (Reuters)—West German sprinters

Rita Wilden and Annet Richter between them broke three women's indoor world records here yesterday.

Wilden won a 300-meter sprint in 37.4 seconds, 1.4 seconds faster than the previous world indoor record held by Ludmila Samotetsova of the Soviet Union and Canada's Brenda Walsh.

Wilden and Richter both broke their joint 200-meter record of 23.5 seconds when Wilden won in 23.4 ahead of Richter in 23.5.

In the 60-meter sprint, Richter equaled the unofficial world indoor record of 7.1 seconds for the second time in a week.

Kenyan Is Honored

GREENSBORO, N.C., Feb. 16 (UPI)—Mike Bolt of Kenya was named the most outstanding performer last night after winning both the mile and the 880-yard run championships in the National Association of Intercollegiate Association's 1975 indoor track and field meet.

However, both winning times fell far short of Bolt's career bests in the events.

Bolt, a University of New Mexico student who won a bronze medal for Kenya in the 800-meter run in the 1972 Olympics, took the 880-yard event in 1:55.4 and the mile run in 4:17 to become the only double-event winner at the meet.

Czechoslovak's Record

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IN THE SPOTLIGHT—Margaret Court backhands a return to Martina Navratilova.

## U.S. Newcomer Upsets Nastase in Semis

SALISBURY, Md., Feb. 16 (AP)—Vitas Gerulaitis, a 20-year-old up-and-coming star, ran off eight consecutive games with the match tied in the third set and defeated Ilie Nastase of Romania, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1, last night in the semifinals of the U.S. Indoor Open tennis championships.

Gerulaitis, seeded No. 2 among the Americans here, will face defending champion Jimmy Connors in today's final for the \$9,000 first prize.

Connors, seeking a third consecutive title, scored a 7-5, 6-3, 6-2 victory over fellow-American Sandy Mayer in an afternoon semifinal.

Nastase, the 1970 champion who was top-seeded among the foreign entrants, seemed to affirm his earlier belief that he was not in top shape; he was playing his second tournament following a six-week layoff.

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## Miller Trails Neighbor by 10 as Funseth Leads

SAN DIEGO, Feb. 16 (AP)—Ray Funseth, better known as Johnny Miller's next-door neighbor, struggled to a 3-under-par 69 and took sole control of the third-round lead yesterday in the \$170,000 Andy Williams-San Diego Open golf tournament.

Funseth, 41, winner of only two titles in 15 years on the pro tour, broke out of a three-way tie for the lead with a 10-under-par total of 206 for 54 holes.

Miller, winner of three of his four starts this season and the outstanding player on the tour the last 14 months, managed a 70 despite a cold, but appeared to be out of title contention with a 218 total, 10 off the pace.

Ray Floyd, threatening for his first title since the 1968 Professional Golfers' Association championship, moved into second with a 69 on the 7,047-yard south course at Torrey Pines Park and was a stroke back at 207.

Defending champion Eddy Nichols also shot a 68 on the ocean-side layout and was two off the lead at 208.

Bill Casper, who shared the 36-hole lead with Funseth, shot a 72 and headed a group of four at 209. Also at 209 were Leonard Thompson and Bob Wynn, each with 68s, and Australian Bruce Devlin, who shot a 69.

Briton Peter Oosterhuis, the first-round leader, had a 76 Friday and a 72 yesterday for 214.

John Lister of New Zealand, also tied for the 36-hole lead, fell to 211 after a 74.

Jack Nicklaus, Lee Trevino, Fred Couples, and others were also in the mix.

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## ABA's Longest Game Ends After 342 Points

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (UPI)—The game was filled with record-setting feats but all that Warren Jaball, the San Diego Conquistador guard, could think about was when it was all going to end. "I wished it would just get over with," he said.

There were some in the San Diego Sports Arena Friday night who weren't sure the American Basketball Association game would end. But in the fourth overtime, Qs guard Bo Lamar took charge and gave San Diego a 175-166 victory over New York in the longest ABA game ever. A career-high 62 points by Net forward Julius Erving was not enough for the losers.

The Nets appeared to have the game won in regulation time but Travis Grant hit a 22-footer at the buzzer to tie it at 129-all.

The first three overtimes ended similarly:

- Erving, who scored 11 of his team's 15 points in the first five-minute period, canned a 12-footer with seven seconds left to tie it at 144-144.
- New York's Bill Melchionni hit a three-pointer with 23 seconds left in overtime No. 2 to tie it at 153-153.
- Net guard Brian Taylor fired in a three-pointer with 22 seconds left in No. 3 to tie it at 161-161 and forced a fourth overtime, an ABA first.

Lamar, tiring of all this nonsense, put a stop to the process by firing in eight points as everyone else tried to stay on their feet as the Qs outscored the Nets 15-5.

Among the team records set were:

- Most points by two teams—342—breaking the mark of 320 set by Washington and Dallas in a double-overtime game in 1970.
- Most two-point field goals by one team—66 by San Diego—breaking Oakland's 1969 record of 65.
- Most two-point field goals by two teams—129, breaking the San Diego-Memphis mark of 117, set in 1973.

New Stars Coach

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 16 (UPI)—The Utah Stars have fired rookie coach Morris Buckwalter and replaced him with the man he once succeeded at Seattle, Tom Nissalke.

ABA Standings

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Kentucky	40	15	.727	—
New York	40	15	.727	—
St. Louis	38	26	.594	2 1/2
Memphis	17	41	.293	21 1/2
Virginia	13	44	.228	26

Western Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Denver	46	14	.767	—
San Antonio	37	25	.597	10 1/2
Indiana	15	35	.300	16
Utah	28	33	.461	19 1/2
San Diego	21	37	.363	23 1/2

Friday's Games

San Diego 175 New York 166 (Lamar 45, Grant 30; Erving 62, Taylor 26)

Indiana 98 Memphis 83 (Robbins 19, Twardzik 16; Daniels 13, Johnson 13)

Saturday's Games

Utah 116 St. Louis 104 (Malone 37, Boone 24; Barnes 24, Williams 17)

San Antonio 115 Memphis 115 (Williams 21, McGinnis 27; Carter, Jones 23, Finch 11)

Denver 108 Kentucky 107 (Culkin 24, Green 18; Gilmore 27, Aracik 18)

## Tennessee Knocks Kentucky From Top Spot in Conference

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (UPI)—Ernie Grunfeld and Bernard King teamed for 53 points to lead Tennessee to a 103-98 upset of fifth-ranked Kentucky last night. The Wildcats' loss dropped them out of a tie with Alabama for first place in the Southeastern Conference. Alabama took over sole possession of the top spot by defeating Mississippi, 82-79.

Grunfeld, a sophomore, scored 29 points while King, a freshman, tallied 24 each as all five Tennessee starters hit for double figures in bringing the Vols' worst record to 14-6 and 8-5 in SEC play.

Kevin Grever's 34 points paced the Wildcats, who saw their mark drop to 18-3 and 11-2 in the conference.

Leon Douglas scored 27 points and pulled down 13 rebounds in leading Alabama past Mississippi. The Crimson Tide now has won eighth in a row and 19 of 21 games.

The other team ranked in the top ten to lose was 10th-ranked North Carolina, which bowed to third-ranked Maryland, 92-80.

No. 1 Indiana ran its winning streak to 27 games, longest among major college teams, by routing Northwestern, 82-55; second-ranked UCLA moved a step closer to another Pacific Eight title by beating Oregon State, 74-62; fourth-ranked North Carolina State barely got by Wake Forest, 80-87; eighth-ranked Arizona State beat Brigham Young, 99-79, and ninth-ranked Southern California edged Oregon, 92-90.

Jerry Homan's 25 points sparked 12th-ranked Marquette to an 81-62 victory over Detroit; Adrian Dantley scored 35 points and grabbed 14 rebounds to lead Notre Dame over 13th-ranked LaSalle, 91-75; 14th-ranked Arizona got by Utah, 93-89; 16th-ranked Creighton beat Oklahoma City, 66-52; 17th-ranked New Mexico State beat North Texas State, 73-59; Alex English's 23 points enabled 18th-ranked South Carolina to beat Dayton, 92-73, and 20th-ranked Texas-El Paso beat Colorado State, 80-57.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	41	16	.719	—
Buffalo	36	21	.632	—
New York	37	20	.646	1 1/2
Philadelphia	35	24	.594	1 1/2

Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Washington	40	16	.714	—
Cleveland	38	20	.657	1 1/2
Chicago	37	21	.639	—
Atlanta	34	27	.558	10 1/2
New Orleans	9	45	.167	30

Western Conference

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Chicago	34	22	.607	—
Kansas	37	20	.646	1 1/2
Milwaukee	37	20	.646	1 1/2
Detroit	29	28	.509	4 1/2

Pacific Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Golden State	32	23	.582	—
Seattle	29	26	.524	7 1/2
Phoenix	29	26	.524	7 1/2
Portland	21	34	.382	11
Los Angeles	21	34	.382	11

Friday's Games

Portland 90 Seattle 88 (Johnson 28, Wicks, Martin, Pettit 18; Hayward 28, Brown 20)

Boston 113 Phoenix 106 (Covatta 29, Haskins 19; Van Arsdale 28, Scott 25)

New Orleans 124 Houston 112 (McLean 23, Maravich 22; Murphy 23, Towns 18)

Atlanta 111 Cleveland 105 (Aubrey-Jabber 38, Dandridge 24; Smith 25, Clemons 24; Cavalliere's five-points won it)

Los Angeles 108 Atlanta 106 (Russell 27, Allen 24; Drew 21, Monaghan 17)

San Antonio 108 New York 106 (Lapointe 23, Williams 22; Grant 21, Grant 21)

Philadelphia 103 Detroit 101 (Collins 25, Carter 24; Lanier 27, King 21)

Cleveland 103 Golden State 97 (Love 28, Walker 13; Barry 22, Wilkes 14)

Saturday's Games

Washington 108 New York 106 (Lapointe 23, Williams 22; Grant 21, Grant 21)

San Antonio 108 New York 106 (Lapointe 23, Williams 22; Grant 21, Grant 21)

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Arbitration Case Won by Fingers Against His A's

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16 (UPI)—World Series hero Rollie Fingers won his arbitration case against the Oakland Athletics Friday in what his lawyer-agent called "a landmark case for relief pitchers."

Fingers, who appeared in all five World Series games, for the A's and compiled a 9-5 won-loss mark with a 3.65 earned run average in 76 games during the regular season, was awarded a contract of \$90,000—exactly what he demanded—by the arbitration panel. A's owner Charles Finley had offered Fingers a \$75,000 contract.

"Mr. Finley called me this morning to congratulate Rollie and me on our victory," agent Jerry Epstein said. "He was very gracious and I would have to say it's most unusual when an owner can call you like that."

## Wales, France Gain Ground In 5-Nations Rugby Tourney

CARDIFF, Wales, Feb. 16.—Wales emerged as favorite to win the Five Nations Rugby Union Championship here yesterday when it overcame England 20-4, giving it two victories in its two games played.

The Welshmen dominated the first half, ending it with a 16-0 lead. They were a little less sharp in the second half, only adding a try, but won easily with a total of a goal, two tries and two penalties to a try by England.

Peter Warfield, England's center



